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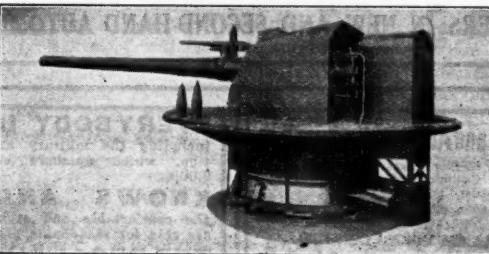
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Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann. Col. Frank B. McCoy, Inf., ordered to command July 1, 1915.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Siber.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are held companies.

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2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Tex.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., except Troop L, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; G and H, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Brownsville, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Tex.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th Ft. Williams, Me.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

39th Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

Arrived May, 1915.

40th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

41st Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

45th Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th Ft. Williams, Me.

50th Ft. Levett, Me.

51st Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

55th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

57th Ft. Monroe, Va.

58th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

59th Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th Ft. Baker, Cal.

67th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

69th Ft. Monroe, Va.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire. Arrived Nov. 25, 1911.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Arrived March 20, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-guns Company and one battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-guns Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albay—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

(Continued on page 1251.)

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THE CLERGY AND WAR.

Time was not so very long ago when a peace faddist if he happened to wear the title of a clergyman could escape criticism for unjust attacks upon the military establishment, but since the discussion of national preparedness owing to the present war, defenders of the Army and Navy are beginning to see that nothing can be gained by letting such individuals "get away with" their slanders upon the Services. A recent vigorous critic of a minister was Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who took sharply to task the Rev. Dr. C. E. Guthrie, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for asserting in a public address that seventy-two cents in every dollar of the revenues of the Federal Government is appropriated for the military establishment. In an open letter in the Wilkes-Barre Record General Dougherty did not hesitate to call this statement by the clergyman "wholly untrue," and made part of his communication a letter from Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, dated May 19, 1915, giving the figures of the appropriations of the Government for the fiscal year 1915. The grand totals of these was \$1,061,754,019, of which the expenditures for the Army, Navy, forts and fortifications, and the Military Academy amounted to only \$252,513,528, or less than twenty-four per cent. General Dougherty very properly pointed out to the reverend gentleman that it is entirely unjust to charge the military establishment with the cost of pensions, since these pensions are due to the absence of an adequate Army in 1861. If Lincoln had had one hundred thousand well trained soldiers he could have put down the secession movement in three months, in the opinion of General Dougherty. Dr. Guthrie had charged also that the 800 retired officers of the Army and Navy constitute a lobby in Washington that is constantly in attendance at the sessions of our Government. General Dougherty shows the absurdity of such an accusation by quoting the section of the Army Regulations prohibiting officers from trying to influence legislation, and closes with an appeal to the misinformed minister to give over his absurd crusade and deal with the practical things of an everyday world. A few more men with the courage of General Dougherty, and such men as Dr. Guthrie will be shamed into silence, if it is possible to touch the sensibilities of the blown-in-the-brand type of present-day peace enthusiast.

It is inspiring to see that ministers of religion are coming out boldly for adequate military preparation. In the past they seem to have been restrained by the feeling that their utterances might be mistaken for an approval of war, but so clearly has the line been drawn of late between preparation for war and preparation against war that they are beginning to see that the people will clearly understand that there is nothing in religious service incompatible with sympathy with and encouragement of military expansion. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, of the Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, New York city, on May 23 showed that the police of the whole country, on the basis of the eleven thousand policemen in New York city, would mean about 200,000 bluecoats. This army of policemen is a guarantee of peace and protection from those who threaten our ideals of industry, thrift and development. Just as the different communities need police protection, so the nation as a whole needs defense. If it is right to have a proper police force, said Dr. Stires, it is not wrong to have an army and navy. The Rev. Dr. M. I. MacLeod, of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York city, maintained that there is no justification for advocating the principles of the extreme pacifists in the name of Christianity. Chris-

tianity does not mean that a nation shall make of itself the prey of any other nation. He considered some things greater than peace, and one of them is Justice.

There is much pious folderol preached from pulpits on the subject of peace. "I do not believe in militarism," said Dr. MacLeod, "but strengthening our national defenses is not militarism. Fortifying oneself against the assaults of temptation is not militarism in the Christian life; it is simply protection." Dr. MacLeod said that the trouble with the ministerial attitude toward peace to-day is that "too many of the clergymen are living in a make-believe world and refuse to see things as they are." That this is true may be judged from the latest outgiving by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, who has written a book urging that the phrase, "The Last War," be published all over the country, on magazines, billboards, etc., after the manner of a patent medicine sign. He believes the idea would get into people's minds and thus they would be influenced to make this really the last war. Indeed, he would like to see every man, woman and child wearing a button with that slogan upon it. Only in a make-believe world could be found the belief that nations are going to abandon what they think is essential to their future welfare through the repetition of words. One might as well expect to abolish poverty by having everybody go around wearing a button reading, "There must be no more poverty."

"The old line peace societies are paralyzed," declares Rev. John Haynes Holmes in a letter to the American League to Limit Armaments, "because a large proportion of their members are out and out belligerents." This fact was notably illustrated at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. Possibly it may have some relation to the nervous breakdown of Rev. B. F. Trueblood, for so many years secretary of the American Peace Society, and Mr. E. D. Mead, secretary of the World's Peace Foundation. Mr. Holmes is quoted as further saying that the present situation, with its danger of war with Germany, is the time above all others when peace advocates should be eager to "urge the limitation of armaments or the ideal of disarmament." He concludes: "If there is anything more than another that may drag us into war it is the fact that we have a reasonably strong fleet. If we had to-day a navy as strong as our militarist champions advocate we would already be at war with Germany. If we had no navy at all we should find it not at all difficult to settle this issue by the methods of peace."

THE LESSON OF THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE.

The various reports in the last few months about the uncertain attitude of Italy toward the present war are a strong indication of the difficulty of holding nations in check through the influence of any world congress with its world police. One would naturally conclude that if there were one situation which would prompt Italy to keep the peace, it would be the presence of war raging all around her and with the "horrors" of it at her very doors and with her people cognizant of all that might happen to them if they should decide to cast in their lot openly with either party and take the field as an active belligerent. But instead of the contiguity of the "awfulness of war" operating to check the military ardor of the Italians, it seems to have increased it to a point where the government, tossed about on a strong tide of popular sentiment, found resistance to the general demand impossible.

With our knowledge of the rioting in different parts of the kingdom and the parades demanding the participation of Italy in the war on the side of the Allies, it is plain that this desire to take an active part in hostilities has not been a manufactured one in the smallest degree, but a result of the decades of antagonism between the Austrian and the Italian which not even the wiliness of that astute diplomat, Bismarck, was able to remove wholly with his curiously patched up Triple Alliance. Yet we shall undoubtedly hear from the Carnegies and the Jordans, now that Italy has made the plunge into the war, that some shot and shell manufacturers engineered all the popular demonstrations and demands for war by the Italians in order that they might sell a few more pounds of ammunition and projectiles. It makes no difference how patent may be the racial currents underlying this and other wars. We are told the same old falsehood about a manufacturers' war.

But Italy furnishes a still more important lesson than proving that a nation can go to war through other than purely commercial reasons. That lesson is that appreciation of the results of war is not necessarily a deterrent against war. One of the stock arguments of those who are trying to induce the American people to do nothing now relative to providing adequate military defenses is this: "The nations of Europe will be so sickened by a realization of the horrors of this war that when it is ended, they will turn with aversion from the very thought of more war and gladly welcome a method such as a world parliament to insure a general and a lasting peace."

To the unthinking this sounds very plausible. They can imagine the members of every household which has lost some relative in the war taking a solemn oath, in their clothes of mourning, that they will never again have anything to do with war if they can help it, that they will use every influence to prevent war, and will seek to abolish armaments, etc.; in fact convert themselves into apostles of Andrew Carnegie. But if such

persons will consider the case of Italy now they will see, or they ought to see, that familiarity with the suffering and distress of war, so far from keeping nations from war, is rather a stimulus to war. It is not so very many months ago that Italy was at war with Turkey in Tripoli. A large force of her soldiers were transported across the Mediterranean to do service in the heat of Africa. Many of them met their death there. Since the beginning of this war, Italy has been so near the regions of active hostilities that she could almost hear the guns of the belligerents. Around her northeastern frontier stretch the domains of one of the great parties to this war. Many of the inhabitants in former Italian territory which now it is hoped will be returned to Italian rule have gone forth to fight for this great Teutonic Power. Thus almost to her very doors, one may say, has crept the tide of this stupendous conflict. If any neutral nation can be expected to know at first hand what this war means, that nation is Italy. Has this knowledge caused her to shrink from the conflict? On the contrary, it seems only to have aroused a greater fierceness, the warlike spirit of her people. The very magnitude of the task, the very immensity of the undertaking seem to have wrought a spell upon the people. To them the horrors of war seem to be as nothing. We may judge from this temper of the Italian people how accurate is the prediction that the end of this war will see all the nations so utterly wearied of war that they will rush into one grand confederation of peace.

If we could only make the American people contemplate their own history and reflect upon the effects of war upon our own people, we should not have to go abroad for an object lesson. If there ever was a people that ought to have been thoroughly disgusted with all war, it was the American people at the close of the Civil War, and yet we were ready to pitch right in and throw the French army out of Mexico, and did not hesitate to send an army down to the Rio Grande under Sheridan to be ready for eventualities. The belligerent nations will reason that to go into a world parliament would be to tie themselves down and to commit themselves to a policy which would prevent them from improving whatever opportunity might come their way in the future by which they might bring to full fruition the task for which those fought and died for whom they mourn. The defeated, if this conflict should prove not to be a stalemate, will not bind themselves in such a way as never to square accounts with their conquerors, and those who shall win will scarcely put themselves in a position where they may not always be fully prepared to hold what they have won at so great cost.

In an emphatic reply to the request of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes that he join that body, Mr. Louis A. Cuvillier, of New York city, formerly chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Assembly of New York state, declines to associate himself with a body interested in such a propaganda as it fosters. However, in one of his criticisms Mr. Cuvillier seems unable to grasp the full effect of the work of such societies. He says: "I do not hesitate to say that the sin of unpreparedness lies to-day at the door of Pacifism, which by the industrious dissemination of its dangerous propaganda has enfeebled the heart of the nation and has rendered us conscious of a military helplessness against a great foreign enemy." Mr. Cuvillier should understand that the enfeeblement of the manhood of the country which is the inevitable result of the peace movement is to make us unconscious, not conscious, of our military helplessness. Indeed, we might almost thank the peace brethren if they could make the country aware of its helplessness, but that is the last knowledge which they wish to give to the people.

The United States is inviting war by its unpreparedness, according to President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, who was in Kansas City for the convention of the Western Association of Yale Alumni Clubs. "The nation's unpreparedness is a standing invitation to the stronger Powers of the world to come and help themselves to whatever plunder of ours they may desire," he said. "I indorse every word uttered by President Hibben, of Princeton, at the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference, with regard to our unreadiness. There are two ways for a nation to become involved in an international controversy. One is to be too much prepared for war; the other is to be too little prepared. I believe we are in the latter boat." Speaking of the situation between the United States and Germany he said: "The best thing for us to do is to saw wood and say nothing."

In a statement issued at Portland, Ore., on May 25 United States Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said: "There certainly will be an increase in the United States Army unless conditions change materially before the next Congress. It probably will be only a slight increase, however, not a substantial increase." There also will be a reorganization of the Army in certain lines to add to its efficiency. A reorganization has been needed for a long time. We shall introduce legislation intended to make our present Army more mobile and more efficient generally. I have already talked this over with Secretary of War Garrison, and he has asked me to return to Washington before Congress convenes so that we can go over all proposed legislation."

Some day, perhaps very far off, somebody will write a book on the present war that will be free from pure assumption, but that reaching such a goal of impartiality and fairness is quite beyond the possibilities of these days of conflict may be seen in the various books on the war that are pouring out of printing rooms in an ever widening stream. One of the latest of these is "British and German Ideals, the Meaning of the War," a reprint of articles originally appearing in *The Round Table*, a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire. In a note of appreciation attached to the volume as it reaches our review table, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, makes this impression upon us before we open the pages, for he says that "two political philosophies are in conflict—public liberty against autocracy and progress in civilization through diverse nationalities in friendly co-operation and fair competition against progress through the domination of a single Power." Of course, the suggestion that any one Power seeks exclusive domination as a result of this war is pure speculation, a raw hypothesis that can find a basis only in the prejudice of the one who asserts it. There is nothing in any of the official "papers" published by the nations at war that proves a desire on the part of any one of them to monopolize power in Europe. One might with equal propriety have said, when we seized Vera Cruz a year ago, that we sought to bring the whole of the continent under American authority and control.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., builder of the Panama Canal, who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Johns Hopkins University on May 20, was the principal speaker at the dedication of the academic and engineering buildings at Homewood, near Baltimore. General Goethals said: "Notwithstanding its horrors, war assists in progress. Even though some industries are for the time being at a standstill, new ones are developed. Inventive genius is aroused or stimulated for the benefit of the attack or defense, resulting in new applications, utilized subsequently in peaceful pursuits, so that while the engineer's field of employment is already extensive there is every prospect for its further expansion." In this view this modern soldier agrees with John Ruskin, the great English critic and essayist, who in the last century preached the close relation of progress and war. General Goethals said: "I am through with my work in Panama, and I am going to take a rest for a year. I do not think I shall enter the Service again, but at present I cannot tell what I shall do." Friends of General Goethals in Washington explained these words to mean that General Goethals intended to return to Panama soon and to remain in charge until October, and that afterwards he would return to the United States. He at one time contemplated asking leave for a year for a tour of the world, but that plan has probably been changed by the war.

The petition to President Wilson by the Reform Club of New York on the subject of "War or Commercial Freedom" starts out with the assumption that the end of this war is going to see a transformed world which will not continue to tolerate attempted domination by any state or group of states. Protective tariffs, it is held, are in their very nature restrictive and must be removed if real freedom of the seas is to be secured. The petitioners believe that the laws governing sea warfare can be changed in the same way that land law has been changed toward protecting the interests of peaceful commerce. "At the close of this war," asks the petition, "must not the civilized world agree on the freedom and protection of sea trade and a world-guaranteed peace on the sea, except as warships may fight or ports be closed by effective blockade?" This is a question that will be hard to decide in harmony with the interests of the different nations. The Declaration of London in 1910, drafted in a time of general peace, was not accepted by the nations that sent delegates to the convention. Since the hatreds of the nations toward one another will be more bitter, more intensified after this war than they were when the Declaration was signed, what chance is there of more altruistic concessions by this and that nation than were made in the formulation of the Declaration of London?

As a solution of the problem of national defense J. B. McQueeney, of Chicago, in a letter to *The Advocate*, published at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., wrote: "I would propose a military system which I believe in time will be infinitely superior and more efficient than the hard, compulsory systems of continental Europe; and still not be out of harmony with the highest traditions and liberty-loving spirit of Anglo-Saxon peoples. I propose that every able-bodied man, on reaching the age of twenty-one, be subject to military duty two months out of every fourteen months for six periods, or seven years in all—something after the manner of the continental reserve system. Those thus subject would be divided into seven groups, each of which would serve in rotation, so that each group will have served in every season of the year. This would amount to merely a pleasant and beneficial vacation two months out of fourteen, which would not interfere seriously with the career or life plans as civilians of those subject to the system, and would be very little hardship or burden on their families, employers, etc., but indeed would be a great advantage to all concerned, for it would tend to make our young men more efficient in their civil careers. Only in very exceptional cases would anyone seek to be relieved from such duty, but in such cases he would be allowed to hire a substitute."

The peace program devised by the National Committee of the Socialist party in pursuance of resolutions adopted at Chicago recently was communicated to the International Peace Bureau at The Hague on May 18. It provides that terms of peace at the close of the present war in Europe must be based on the following provisions: No indemnities, no transfer of territory except upon the consent of the people within the territory, all countries under foreign rule to receive independence if demanded by the inhabitants of such countries, an international congress with permanent committees, special commission to consider international disputes, international ownership of strategic waters, neutralization of the seas, universal disarmament, abolition of manufacture of arms for private profit, no increase in existing armaments, no naval nor military appropriations, political democracy, abolition of secret diplomacy, universal suffrage. The program forgets to mention the date when the millennium

will be proclaimed. This condition of perfection must be the inevitable result of the acceptance of all these demands.

An opinion of interest to all executive departments has just been rendered by the Attorney General at the request of the Secretary of the Navy. The decision involves the validity of an article of the Navy Regulations, and whether or not it is binding upon the accounting officers, the particular portion of the article in question being: "He (the pay officer) shall pay all civilian employees at the station, upon certified pay rolls signed or approved by the commandant. He shall be responsible only for the correctness of the computations on the rolls of civilian employees pertaining to the different departments." The Attorney General holds that the article in question is a valid regulation "at least to the extent of protecting a pay officer in good faith paying items that on the face of the roll are apparently legal expenditures." He further holds that "the regulation is an order upon the pay officers of the Navy to pay money under certain contingencies, and as such is conclusive on the accounting officers. A general order automatically operating whenever certain conditions arise is as much an order as a special command reiterated on each particular occasion." The Attorney General concludes his opinion by stating that "the regulation in question is not inconsistent with law; and that, as a valid order of the head of an executive department, it has binding force upon the accounting officers of the Government."

The Stoneham, Mass., rifle team wound up its indoor season of rifle shooting, in which it had scored many victories, by winning the interscholastic rifle shooting championship of the United States for 1915. The same team came third in the National High School League matches and won the Massachusetts interschool competition. The credit for whipping this team into shape belongs to Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, who is in command of the local Militia company. The team did its shooting and training on the range in the company armory. This team also broke the school team record in the interschool matches and established a new record of 989 points out of a possible 1,000. The team's score in the interscholastic competition was 982, ten points better than the Iowa City High School, which was second, with 972 points. Third place was won by the New Mexico Military Institute, the team which won the Military School National Matches. Their score was 970 points. On hearing of the success of the Stoneham team, Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge sent a congratulatory telegram to Captain Stewart.

A publisher's notice referring to recent books by Norman Angell, the English "peace advocate," says: "Had the theories of Mr. Angell, expounded in the successive editions of his 'Great Illusion' and his 'Arms and Industry,' been given a further period of years to spread throughout the nations of the world, and become an integral part of modern statecraft, it is not at all unlikely that the present European conflict might have been averted." It might as well be said that had the teachings of the founder of the Christian religion "become an integral part of modern statecraft" there would be no wars, yet despite more than nineteen hundred years of their dissemination the world has entered upon the greatest war of history. There appears to be a flaw somewhere in the hypothesis that Mr. Angell might have found better success. Possibly, after all, human nature is not easily changed and it is not till the millennium arrives that we may look for its ultimate transformation.

We receive from the Coast Artillery Division, War Department, through Capt. W. K. Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, Assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, a decision on Coast Artillery target practice for 1915. In a report on Coast Artillery target practice it appears that shot No. 6 was lost through a mistake of the personnel. It is decided that if this is the case the figure of merit should not have been multiplied by the factor $(n+n)$. This factor is intended to cover those cases where the number of shots fired is less than the prescribed number. Also when, due to very unusual circumstances, over which the personnel has no control, any shots are eliminated from the record. If the district commanded did not specifically authorize the omission of No. 6 shot from the record under the conditions specified above the figure of merit will be corrected accordingly.

Capt. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N., Director of Navy Yards, and Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S. Coast Guard, at the suggestion of the Department of Machinery Exhibits were appointed by the president of the Pan-American International Exposition and now are serving as members of the International Jury of Awards at present in session at the exposition at San Francisco. Both officers are members of the jury of the Machinery Department, which reviews the following groups of exhibits: Steam generators and motors utilizing steam; accessory appliances; internal combustion motors; hydraulic motors; miscellaneous motors. Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., is Chief of the Department of Machinery Exhibits of the exposition.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba announces that its new roster is contemplated. The old one included only 1,901. Under the by-laws of the society any who "shall fail to pay his dues for two successive years shall be dropped," but delinquents will be reinstated and their names entered in the roster, exempt from further dues to the National Society, on bringing their total payments, in case of enlisted men, up to \$7; in case of officers, to \$17. Address Col. C. A. Williams, secretary, The Ontario, Washington, D.C.

A peace treaty was signed at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on May 25, by the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, a result of the mission undertaken by Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, several weeks ago. His endeavor was to improve the political relations of his country, Argentina and Chile, the A B C powers, as they were christened during their arbitration at Niagara Falls of differences between Mexico and the United States.

ADDRESSES AT LAKE MOHONK.

The Conference on International Arbitration held at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., last week provides us with so much interesting matter in the way of speeches that we have not room for them all, but we are glad to publish extracts from the interesting remarks of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, on May 21, and to quote further the admirable and patriotic address delivered on May 19 by President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University. The fact that Dr. Hibben was ordained as a clergyman and was active in that profession before taking up educational work gives added significance to what he says, as in the case of Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott also. Speaking of "Preparedness and Peace," President Hibben said:

PRESIDENT HIBBEN ON PREPAREDNESS AND PEACE.

"The proposition which I would urge upon your thoughtful and tolerant consideration this morning is this—that the policy of a wise preparedness of our military forces in the United States is not incompatible with the great peace movement which this gathering represents. I do not advocate preparedness for war, but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States have been engaged throughout our past history.

"It is to me a matter of serious concern that even the most extreme advocates of non-resistance at the particular time of this great world crisis should welcome the support and co-operation of those who may differ with them on the subject of national preparedness, but who are quite as eager and enthusiastic to proclaim and maintain the cause of universal peace. I deplore the lack of tolerance on the part of certain pacifists in their obvious scorn of those who would temper zeal with wisdom in the effort to prepare against the possibility of war while at the same time putting forth every effort to secure the blessings of a permanent peace. No cause is ever promoted by a spirit of Pharisaism, and I for one object to being regarded as viewing the subject from a less elevated moral plane because I believe that the policy of preparedness is a matter of pressing national duty. In this great world campaign to establish that universal moral order which is the sole guarantee of peace, no one should repudiate the convictions and efforts of those who with heart and soul seek the same end as himself.

"There is no virtue in providing an adequate defense of our land. There are only two logical positions to take in reference to this question. One is that a country such as ours should completely disarm and offer no defense whatsoever to any foe, or on the other hand, that it should plan wisely and systematically an adequate defense. I assume that there is no one at the present time so ignorant of the spirit of the American people, that he would not be willing to admit the truth of the following proposition, namely—that if our country is drawn into any war, although against our will and against our desire, we will nevertheless fight to the finish for our national honor and integrity.

"It would be entirely futile even to discuss the question as to the advisability of our country at the present time or in the near future wiping out its army and navy and pursuing the policy of absolute non-resistance. Therefore, if we have an Army and Navy which no doubt would be used in the time of a national emergency, what conceivable idea of moral obligation do we violate in insisting that the forces of such an army and navy should be efficient instead of inefficient, should be adequate instead of inadequate? No one moreover can deny that our present military equipment, particularly our Army, has certain defects which it would seem to be a wise policy to remedy at once. It is well known that we have only 90,000 widely scattered mobile troops available for defense, of which 60,000 are Militia, and it would take thirty days after any enemy landed on our shores to concentrate the forces of the Militia. Behind this army we have no reserves to speak of, and a deplorable shortage of men and guns in our Regular Field Artillery. We possess less than half of the needed military field batteries, and it would require three months' training to make those which we have of any avail against the forces of an enemy. In the Army reports it is stated that it would be a year and a half after any foreign enemy landed on our shores before we could provide adequate field artillery, ammunition trains, and ammunition. In view of these facts, the dictates of common sense certainly would suggest that we should prepare reasonably for an emergency which it might be necessary for us to meet by armed resistance.

"The only valid excuse, however, for failing to prepare adequately for such a possible emergency is the conviction that it would be wrong for us as a nation to take up arms in any event whatsoever. No one can be so blind regarding the significance of present conditions as to take the position that a grave national emergency is not at least a possibility. I am aware of the fact that there are many who would urge that there is no such thing as preparedness against war, but insist that the military preparedness of a nation gives occasion for war by provoking an aggressive military spirit. I do not believe this. Preparedness does not necessarily mean a nation in arms or a nation inflamed by the false dreams of a militaristic destiny. This is conspicuously illustrated in the case of Switzerland. They are naturally a peace loving people. They also love liberty and therefore have prepared themselves to defend their liberty against the world. They love peace, and therefore are prepared to fight that war may not cross their borders. They are in no sense a military nation, and I believe that the establishment of a citizen reserve force such as that of Switzerland in no sense leads to militarism.

"What is militarism? It is the madness of a nation. Militarism is not created by the army, but the nature and scope of the army is determined by the policy of militarism. Militarism is a theory of state. Where militarism exists the government is a part of the army, instead of the army being a part of the government. With militarism the idea of war dominates even the pursuits of peace; war becomes a public policy for the expansion of the country's territory and the development of its resources. Militarism is the internal control of the whole machinery of government in times of peace as well as in times of war. It means a military caste and all the pomp and circumstance of insolent power which thinks imperially and prosecutes the policies of an aggressive world domination. Its ethic is the maxim that the end justifies the means; its religion is the idea of a tribal God of battles whose favor is propitiated by the blood of its sons, sacrificed on the high altar of national glory and fame; its inspiration, the love of conquest, the greed of power, and the passion of hate. I insist that all of the traditions of our country are fundamentally opposed to this conception of govern-

ment and of national destiny. Every conviction and every sentiment of our past challenges the mere suggestion of this state of affairs. Preparedness for defense on our part can never degenerate into military display and military insolence, so long as our people remain loyal to those ideas which throughout our history have fashioned and directed our national policy. Militarism and the love of war for war's sake are due to a perverted vision and a false idea of patriotism, and democratic America is naturally hostile to any suggestion of the autocratic military domination of our government and of our institutions.

"It is not sufficient in this day merely to cry peace, peace! We must face the undeniable reality of things as they are and endeavor to think clearly and act sanely concerning the actual conditions, both present and future, of our national life. We cannot command peace merely by raising our voices and summoning it to be and to prevail. Peace is not a matter merely of engrossed resolutions or of fervent sentimental appeal. The lack of preparedness to meet any great national emergency which may prove a national calamity does not in itself create peace. It may only serve to intensify and prolong the horrors of war. We secure peace not by seeking it directly or by invoking it, but by the endeavor to create and maintain those influences which make for peace. I am not in sympathy with the peace propaganda which is being prosecuted in many of our schools so far at least as it endeavors to quicken the peace sentiment by impressing upon the minds of the young children the horrors or the economical losses of war. Such an appeal never makes any profound or permanent impression upon young minds. It is purely utilitarian and there is something about youth which is impatient with the balancing of the profit and loss elements in any adventure of life. In my experience in dealing with young men through more than a quarter of a century I know that there is only one kind of appeal which ever reaches their conviction and commands their resolution—it is the appeal to their moral sense of right, of justice, of fair play, and of decent dealing man with man in all the relations of life. * * *

"There are two fallacies whose operation in the minds of men tend to obstruct the progress of peace, I do not know whether to characterize them as fallacies of reason, or fallacies of inclination. The one comes to us out of the past, the other is the product of this present European war. The first concerns the idea of national sovereignty. It is expressed in the words—'There is no law above the state.' No more damnable doctrine was ever uttered. It is the root of all militarism. This conception of the prerogative of the state is the greatest obstacle to-day to the consummation of the reign of universal peace. Above every sovereign state there is the immutable law of righteousness and the eternal decrees of God. It will be of little avail for us to depict the horrors of war and the blessings of peace unless we can instruct and inspire the youth of our land to

"Believe truth and justice draw
From founts of everlasting law."

"The second fallacy is that this present terrible war has developed certain practices and usages which will revolutionize the accepted restrictions of international law so that hereafter all immemorial obligations of nation to nation in a state of war will be swept away. I am willing to admit that after the closing act of this great world tragedy, there will emerge a new international law, but I will not allow for a moment that the nations of the earth are capable of returning to a barbarous code of international relations. On the contrary, I am persuaded that international ethics will be placed on a higher and more secure plane than ever before.

"It is the weakest kind of sentimentalism gone mad to imagine that the cause of peace is in the remotest degree advanced by teaching the children of the public schools to sing the doggerel rhyme beginning with the line, 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.' What does any parent know as to the destiny of his child? How can he possibly say that he did not raise his son for any purpose whatsoever? If he has reared him in the spirit of service and has inspired within him a passion for duty it is certain that his child can never escape some service of honor and indeed may be nobly doomed to a life of sacrifice and the death of a hero. Two of our Princeton graduates went as medical missionaries to China years ago and were murdered in the Boxer uprising. Their parents might well have said, they did not raise their sons to die this horrible death. It might be said quite as well by the parents of another of our Princeton graduates, Dr. Ethan Butler, who is fighting the typhus fever in Servia, that they did not raise their son for this desperate adventure of service; or by the parents of Dr. Donnelly and Dr. Magruder, who have recently died at their post of duty in that same country and at the same work, that they did not raise their sons to be victims of pestilential disease. All, however, have reared their sons to recognize the compelling truth that the call of duty is man's sovereign command."

REAR ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER.

"That great statesman Alvey A. Adee, the Patriarch of the Department of State, once as its acting secretary wrote to the Navy Department, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Colombia had requested the good offices of the American Government to bring about peace in that country. Continuing he says: 'I have received from the President (Roosevelt) a telegram approving my suggestion as to entrusting such a mission to the commander of the Cincinnati. The precedents in which our naval commanders have lent their good offices to bring about peace in Central America during the past years, will serve to guide Commander McLean in the execution of such instructions as you may deem proper to give him in this regard.'

"This delicate mission, first entrusted to Commander McLean, was turned over to Admiral Casey upon his arrival at Panama, and a treaty of peace between the contending forces was brought about through his instrumentality and was signed on board his flagship, the Wisconsin, Oct. 24, 1902. Many such instances might be cited to show you that the Navy is a 'Peace Maker.'

"In my round fifty years of active service in the Navy of the United States I have participated in three wars, and have been given preparatory orders for war service on two occasions when war was confidently expected. The first time was in 1874 when we had trouble with Spain, and the second in 1892 when Chile declined to make amends for the killing of American citizens at Valparaiso. On both of these occasions war was averted only by the mobilization of the fleet within striking distance of the possible foe.

"Then the Navy was adequate for the purpose; but is it so now? You know it is not. Many of you ladies have come to General Wood and myself as representatives of our military and naval forces, as thousands of others have done to military men in all parts of the

country, and with trembling lips, blanched cheeks and prayerful eyes, have asked for a definition of the signs of the times. Are we too going to be drawn into this horrible war? you say. The answer is no one can tell. Are we ready? Again we answer ship for ship, and man for man the Navy and Army will be equal for the occasion. But is that enough? No. It is not enough as you have been told over and over again.

"If we follow in the footsteps of the Everlasting Prince of Peace and strive to do our fair share in the uplift of man we shall have performed our full measure of usefulness to the cause, and leave the world a little better than we found it. But when nearly every country in the world is engaged in a purpose to carry out the policy of what is called 'their manifest destiny' which means nothing more nor less than the despoliation of other's goods, for their own selfish interests, armaments are as necessary to us as the surgeon's knife to the salvation of individuals.

"And oh! ye women, let not your lips be polluted by either singing yourself or permitting your children to sing that unpatriotic doggerel beginning:

"I did not raise my boy to be a soldier."

My beloved wife has brought up two boys, of whom we are justly proud. And that you may know they are 'Mother's boys' I would say, that for nearly twenty years, beginning with the period of their lives when they reached maturity, scarcely a day has passed, when we were separated from our boys, that each of them did not, unless it was utterly impracticable to do so, devote some portion of their time out of their busy lives to write to their mother; and not even the allurements of Mohonk can deprive that devoted mother from having a pen-talk with her sons each day.

"She did not raise her boy (s) to be a soldier,
But she tried to raise them right;
And when the Nation was endangered,
They were ready for the fight."

"I for one have no fears that the American people will ever do away with its Army and Navy, but there is an element in the movement looking to disarmament that, in my opinion, is full of danger to the Republic. This peril lies in the fact that the propaganda that is now being carried on against what is called militarism, a subject that is as little understood as the problem of least-squares, has a tendency to destroy that spirit of Spartan motherhood that has so ennobled the land in the past, a spirit in the woman that sends her child forth to battle for the defense of his country, his home and all he holds dear in life, bidding him to 'return with his shield or upon his shield.' It would be indeed an appalling catastrophe to the nation, if, in time of dire distress, the women should not come to the rescue of their country.

"One well known bishop is quoted as saying: 'The way to prevent war is not to fight. If you prepare for war,' he says, 'it is almost inevitable that sooner or later you will have war.' He might, with an equal measure of logic, have said: 'The way to prevent disease is not to fight it. If the medical men and bacteriologists, by study and long experience, prepare to meet an attack of disease it is almost inevitable that sooner or later you will have disease.'

"Disarm the nation! Yes, when crime shall exist no more and prisons are turned into school houses; when the gun men shall fail to thrive by committing murder for six dollars a head; when these forty-eight sovereign and independent states shall disband their grand army of over two millions of armed men who are required to keep nothing more than order among their peaceful citizens; when all the nations of the earth shall cease to covet their neighbor's land and grab territory that does not belong to them; when the lion and the lamb and the bear shall lie down together; when envy, hatred and malice shall be no more and love and fellowship and good-will toward men shall prevail throughout the world. Then, and not until then, will this nation disband its Army and Navy."

PROTESTING EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

That Gen. George B. McClellan proposed to have officers of the Army of the Potomac unite in a protest to President Lincoln against the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation to the Army is the assertion made by James A. Scrymser, of New York, in his recently published "Personal Reminiscences." Mr. Scrymser, who was a captain in the U.S. Volunteers, says that at midnight of Sept. 22, 1862, he was called to escort Gen. William F. Smith to a conference at the headquarters of General McClellan. Only division commanders were admitted to the conference. With the other aids, Captain Scrymser remained outside. "The scene must have been a dramatic one," writes Captain Scrymser. "General McClellan opened the proceedings by stating that he had received from the President of the United States a proclamation of conditional emancipation which, in brief, called upon the enemy to surrender on or before Jan. 1, 1863, and warned it that failure to do so would result in the emancipation of all slaves. General McClellan stated that the proclamation was accompanied by an order to have the same read to the entire Army the day following its receipt. General McClellan then read a proposed form of protest which he had prepared, and after reading it he asked that it be signed by all present if approved. The protest was addressed to the President of the United States, and was to the effect that the reading of the proclamation to the Army would have a most demoralizing effect and that the Army of the Potomac could not be expected to win battles if officially informed that it was fighting for the emancipation of slaves.

Two of the generals immediately approved of McClellan's formal protest, and it then came General Smith's turn to speak. General Smith in no uncertain words strongly objected to the protest and advised with vehemence that the orders of the President of the United States should be obeyed, closing with the brief but effective statement that his command would fight whenever and wherever ordered, and that the only demoralization of which he was cognizant was in that tent. After the remarks of General Smith the conference broke up. It is sufficient to state that the proclamation was read the following day to the Army at dress parade as ordered by President Lincoln." Mr. Scrymser objects to the statement of George W. Smalley, the veteran correspondent, in the New York Tribune of a few years ago, that in the Army of the Potomac when he visited it after the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the "demoralization was complete." Mr. Scrymser vigorously excepts

to such a criticism and says that the Army itself was not demoralized and that, if there was any demoralization, it was "higher up." That the Army was all right was shown by the fact that within a few weeks after Mr. Smalley's report of demoralization, the Army of the Potomac fought and won the battle of Gettysburg, disproving Smalley's claim that "the soul had gone out of it." Captain Scrymser's recollection in regard to the incident of the Emancipation Proclamation entirely disagrees with that of other officers familiar with that period.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES, 1915.

The National Matches of 1915, in conjunction with the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America, the Southern Rifle Association and the Florida state rifle competition, are to be held at the Florida state rifle range, near Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 2 to 22, inclusive, 1915.

These matches constitute the largest and most important shooting event which is held in this country. They were held last in 1913 at Camp Perry, Ohio, at which time there were present on the range approximately 5,000 people. The fact that this year Congress has made an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to cover the transportation of Militia shooting teams should of itself insure a larger participation by the states than has heretofore been had. There will be teams from the Infantry and Cavalry of the Regular Army, from the Navy, Marine Corps, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and from the National Guard of practically every state and territory. The matches are also open to teams from all schools and colleges in the country, to civilian rifle clubs and civilians generally.

Every effort will be put forth by the military authorities, having it in charge, to make it the biggest and most successful national shooting competition that has ever been held. The railroads embraced in the Southeastern Passenger Association have already announced a special low rate for both individuals and teams, and have asked all other railroad lines in the country to join them in these rates. This will be the first time that a general reduced rate on account of the National Matches has ever been made, and it should serve to greatly increase the attendance.

NAVY POST-GRADUATE CLASS AT COLUMBIA.

Dean Frederick A. Goetze, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University in New York city, announced on May 23 that he had been advised by the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis that the entire post-graduate class now at the Academy will go to Columbia next fall for graduate study in engineering. This is the first time that the entire graduating class will have been sent to Columbia University. The class next year will consist of twenty student officers, divided into the four groups, as follows:

Mechanical Engineering—Lieuts. H. A. Badt, S. M. Kraus, Jules James, H. T. Smith, R. H. Bennett, F. A. Braisted and M. C. Bowman.

Electrical Engineering—Lieuts. C. C. Thomas, R. O. Baush, F. T. Van Auken, F. T. Leighton, P. L. Carroll, F. D. Manock, S. S. Kennedy, R. C. Williams, H. G. Cooper and E. A. Logan.

Shop Practices and Managements—Lieuts. W. C. Owen and L. N. Linsley.

Metallography—Lieut. K. F. Smith.

Several of the graduate students who have completed their course at Columbia have made rapid strides in the Navy since their graduation, the announcement adds. Lieut. William R. Furlong has recently been appointed head of the wireless division of the Atlantic coast. This important post has been assigned to him, although he completed his course at Columbia only last year. Another of the Navy students who studied at Columbia is Lieut. Bryson R. Bruce, who is in charge of the test being made on the U.S. collier Jupiter, in which electrical propulsion machinery has been installed.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

By his settlement No. 34121, dated March 31, 1915, the Auditor for the War Department allowed a credit in the disbursing accounts of Capt. Fred E. Buchan, acting quartermaster, of \$945.24 (\$865 plus \$80.24), on account of payment of deposits and interest to James L. Bates, private, 1st class, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. (see his voucher No. 54, August, 1914). The Auditor now (May 10, 1915) states that it appears from evidence filed that all the deposit slips, except one for the sum of \$20 on Sept. 2, 1913, were forged, resulting in an erroneous payment to the said soldier of \$845 plus \$79.50 interest, in all \$924.50; that credit for said amount was allowed through an inadvertence, and he asks that the settlement be revised on my own motion in the interest of the United States so that appropriate action may be taken in respect to the amount so erroneously paid and allowed. In his letter dated Dec. 4, 1914, to The Adjutant General of the Army, the Quartermaster General of the Army says:

"The records of this office show that the original depositor of each of the amounts hereinbefore listed, except the \$20 deposited Sept. 2, 1913, was Edgar D. Harris, who was placed on the retired list as a first sergeant (Co. D, 24th Infantry), Feb. 22, 1914.

"In certain of the deposit receipts the original entries of the name of the depositor have not been entirely eradicated or erased and in the cases where the original entries have been completely removed the substituted entries are made in most crude manner. With the exercise of at least ordinary care Captain Buchan could have detected the alteration of the deposit receipts and thereby brought to light the entire fraudulent transaction, and in not questioning the validity of the receipts he has evinced extreme carelessness in passing upon an account involving the expenditure of public funds. * * *

In view of what is now stated by both the Quartermaster General of the Army and the Auditor, the settlement of March 31, 1915, as to the one item in question, is revised on my own motion in the interest of the United States and the sum of \$924.50 erroneously allowed by the Auditor in his said settlement of the disbursing accounts of Captain Buchan is now disallowed. A certificate of differences will issue accordingly.

This action is taken without prejudice to the right of Captain Buchan to a rehearing in case he may be able

to present additional evidence to entitle him to credit for all or part of the amount herein disallowed.

Revision is limited to the one item in question and the right of revision as to the remainder of the account is reserved.

MACHINE GUN EXPERIMENTAL FIRING.

The report of results of experimental firing (Bénet-Mercier automatic machine gun), conducted by 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 26th U.S. Inf., at Texas City, Texas, during the months of January and February, 1915, has reached the War Department.

Twenty-five combat exercises were conducted: Seven, field firing on main range (ranges 600-1,200 yards); twelve, night firing from land at floating targets (ranges 500-1,200 yards); one, day firing from boat at floating targets (range 400 yards); four, day firing from land at miniature kite aeroplane, special tripod used (2,500-3,200 feet elevation); one, day firing, competition expert riflemen versus machine gun; equal number of rounds fired (1,500 feet elevation).

Miniature kite aeroplane. Result in favor of machine gun. Shooting from land at miniature kite aeroplanes, 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, is a new experiment in the United States Army. In the first exercise ninety rounds were fired and the aeroplane was brought to the ground with two ribs broken, eight hits registered, at 2,500 feet elevation. In the second exercise ninety rounds were fired and the aeroplane was brought to the ground with one rib broken, twenty-six hits registered, 2,000 feet elevation. In the third exercise ninety rounds were fired and the aeroplane was brought to the ground, sixteen hits registered, 2,500 feet elevation. In the fourth exercise 170 rounds were fired and the aeroplane was brought to the ground, forty-two hits registered, 3,200 feet elevation.

In addition to the hits actually registered on the targets, the distribution would indicate that at least twenty per cent. of the total shots fired passed through a box opening 18 inches by 18 inches in the center of the aeroplane and were not registered.

The results of the night firing exercises were exceptional and no doubt establishes a record for efficiency in that line of work. In many of these exercises conducted in the dark over fifty per cent. of hits were obtained. Targets for night firing were 6 feet by 6 feet with a 4-inch bull illuminated with a one-candlepower lamp operated from storage batteries, all of which were mounted on floating rafts constructed by Lieutenant Williams. Ranges for night exercises were estimated by chiefs of section and targets were towed by motor boat in the darkness.

Before Lieutenant Williams completed his experiments with machine gun firing at Texas City he was ordered to Portland, Ore., for duty as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of that state. The War Department contemplates sending machine gun equipment to that state to enable Lieutenant Williams to continue with his experimental work.

GENERAL WOOD AT CULVER BOYS' CAMP.

The "American ideal" of preparation for war was defined by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in addressing 200 high school boys at Culver, Ind., on May 24, who had just completed two weeks of free military training. "Preparedness against war, not for war," was advocated by General Wood. He added: "The American ideal of preparation would seem to be a large number of men trained and ready for service in time of need, and the smallest possible number with the colors at other times. Such an ideal would be realized by something like the Austrian or Swiss system, where every man physically sound receives enough military training to make him an efficient soldier. Military training would better us as a nation physically and increase economic and commercial efficiency through the lessons of discipline. Every young man should develop the sense of his military as well as his civil responsibilities. A country whose youth are keenly interested in their military duties and who are prepared to discharge them will always have a larger measure of peace than a country which lies open to attack. It is not enough to be willing. We must be prepared."

The instruction camp for boys was carried on from May 10 to 24 under the auspices of Culver Military Academy. Two hundred high school boys to attend were chosen by competition from the different counties of Indiana. The idea was to show that boys of high school age under intensive training for a brief period of time could accomplish more than they could when drills were scattered along, two or three times a week, during a whole year, as is the case in most of our colleges which require military training.

The boys were uniformed in olive drab breeches and shirts and divided into squads. Their instructors consisted of certain members of the faculty and graduating class of Culver Military Academy. At the conclusion of the first day the recruits had mastered the elements of squad drill and the manual of arms. By the second afternoon they were marching in company formation with the assurance of troops of long training. The instruction covered work in close and extended order, first aid and hospital drills, signaling with heliograph, wig-wag wireless, cooking in field, camp pitching and camp sanitation, entrenchments, scouting, care of cavalry horse, artillery drill, etc.

It has been urged by the authorities at Culver that the establishment of these camps throughout the country for brief intervals during the year would be an efficient means of building up a reserve capable of standing the nation in good stead in case of need.

A committee of the Polo Association, whose office is at 17 Battery place, New York city, wishes to bring to the attention of all the clubs in the association and to all playing members the fact that the association has taken over the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R.I., and will hold tournaments there in July and August of each year for the purpose of encouraging polo and raising the standard of play among members. There will probably be a challenge for the International Cup as soon as conditions warrant such action, and these tournaments will give an opportunity to judge the play of possible candidates for an international challenge team. It is especially requested that Western players will make an effort to go to Narragansett

Pier and show their abilities as candidates for such a team, as the committee wishes to do everything possible to ensure the best possible selection if such a challenge is made. The committee, whose chairman is Mr. H. L. Herbert, hopes that the various clubs will make an effort to send teams to Narragansett Pier and make the association grounds there a recreation ground and meeting place for all players in the association.

ITALIAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVIES.

The Italian navy is superior to that of Austria-Hungary in gun power as well as in the number of ships and the strength of its personnel. According to the latest official records Italy on July 1, 1914, had an aggregate tonnage of ships completed of 285,460 and had a tonnage of vessels building of 212,355, making a grand total in tonnage, built and building, of 497,815. Austria-Hungary had a total tonnage built of 221,526 and a tonnage building of 125,982, making an aggregate of built and building in tonnage of 347,508. Both countries have added to their navies since the above date. Italy, counting completed ships alone, stands sixth among the navies of the world and Austria eighth.

In her four 30,000-ton dreadnoughts, now in course of construction and which were laid down in 1914, Italy has four ships which rank among the most powerful in any navy of the world, and they represent the Queen Elizabeth type in the British navy. They are the C. Colombo, M. Colombo, F. Morosini and Caracciola. Each of these ships is to carry eight 15-inch guns and is designed for a speed of twenty-five knots. In addition to the 15-inch guns, they will carry sixteen 6-inch and twenty 3-inch. They will have four turrets in center line, the inside two firing over the outer two, each turret having two guns. Four of the 15-inch guns can be fired ahead and astern and eight on the broadside. The ships will burn coal and oil.

Most of the guns of the Italian navy are those of the British Elswick pattern, and the largest types used are 15-, 13.5-, 12- and 10-inch. The personnel of the Italian navy is 30,298 of all ranks. In addition to the powerful dreadnoughts, the Italian navy has eighteen battleships, five old armored ships, three scout cruisers of twenty-eight knots, ten protected cruisers, eight torpedo gunboats, mostly equipped as mine-layers, thirty-three torpedo-boat destroyers, eighty-five torpedo-boats, sixty of which are seagoing, and twenty-eight submarines. There are also seventeen miscellaneous vessels, such as despatch boats, survey ships, gunboats, etc.

The side armor of the Italian ships of the battleship class ranges from ten inches down to four, and the latest burn both coal and oil. All have torpedo tubes, and the engines are of both the turbine and triple expansion type. The torpedo destroyer *Animose* on her trials made over thirty-seven knots, and other boats of this class are very speedy. Some burn oil and others coal. The submarine *Pullino* of 750 H.P. has attained a speed of eighteen knots on the surface and close on fourteen knots submerged. Some of the submarines have behaved brilliantly on trials in the worst of weather. The battle practice of the fleet has been carried out on a large scale.

The personnel of the Austro-Hungarian navy numbers 17,000 of all ranks, and the principal guns used are the Krupp 12-inch, 9.4-inch and 7.6-inch guns. Austria has four dreadnoughts, twelve battleships, three scout cruisers, two armored cruisers of twenty-two and twenty knots, respectively, four small cruisers, five torpedo gunboats, eighteen torpedo-boat destroyers, two monitors and eighty-seven torpedo-boats, fifty-one of which are seagoing. There are fourteen submarines, nine miscellaneous vessels, such as repair ships, mining ships, etc. The six latest torpedo-boat destroyers have made from 32.5 knots to 33.25. Of the fourteen submarines several under construction are, it is believed, to be of 1,000 tons and will have five torpedo tubes and several quick-firers. Six of them were contracted for at Kiel, Germany. Two *Dannche* monitors were completed last year and two others were contracted for.

The side armor of the Austro-Hungarian dreadnoughts and battleships varies from eleven inches to six and a half. All are provided with torpedo tubes, and the latest use both coal and oil. Very little seems to be known about four new battleships of the dreadnought type provided for. The triple turret system of the V. Unitis class will, however, be abandoned for the twin turret system, it is said, similar to the decision of the Italian navy authorities. They will carry strong screens to provide against aerial attack. There are also three scout cruisers contracted for. The following tables give data of the ships of the battleship class in each navy completed:

ITALIAN SHIPS.

| Name and type. | Main battery. | Speed. | Comple- | Com- |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | ment. | pleted. |
| Caio Duilo (d.)... | 13—12-in. | 22.5 | 957 | 1915 |
| Andrea Doria (d.)... | 13—12-in. | 22.5 | 957 | 1915 |
| Conte Di Cavour (d.)... | 13—12-in. | 22.5 | 957 | 1914 |
| Leonardo Da Vinci (d.)... | 13—12-in. | 22.5 | 957 | 1914 |
| Giulio Cesare (d.)... | 13—12-in. | 22.5 | 957 | 1914 |
| Dante Alighieri (d.)... | 12—12-in. | 23. | 900 | 1912 |
| San Giorgio (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 22.5 | 550 | 1910 |
| San Marco (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 22.5 | 550 | 1910 |
| Pisa (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 22.5 | 550 | 1909 |
| Amalfi (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 22.5 | 550 | 1909 |
| V. Emanuele (b.s.)... | 2—12-in. | 21. | 1,000 | 1907 |
| Regina Elena (b.s.)... | 2—12-in. | 22.7 | 1,000 | 1907 |
| Napoli (b.s.)... | 2—12-in. | 21. | 1,000 | 1908 |
| Roma (b.s.)... | 2—12-in. | 22.5 | 1,000 | 1908 |
| B. Brin (b.s.)... | 4—12-in. | 20.4 | 720 | 1904 |
| R. Margherita (b.s.)... | 4—12-in. | 20.2 | 720 | 1904 |
| G. Garibaldi (b.s.)... | 1—10-in. | 19.66 | 517 | 1901 |
| Varese (b.s.)... | 1—10-in. | 20.2 | 517 | 1901 |
| F. Ferruccio (b.s.)... | 1—10-in. | 20. | 517 | 1904 |
| St. Bon (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 18.3 | 542 | 1901 |
| E. Filiberto (b.s.)... | 4—10-in. | 18. | 542 | 1901 |
| C. Alberto (b.s.)... | 12—6-in. | 17.7 | 500 | 1898 |
| V. Pisani (b.s.)... | 12—6-in. | 17.5 | 500 | 1898 |
| M. Polo (b.s.)... | 6—6-in. | 17.8 | 394 | 1892 |

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SHIPS.

| Name and type. | Main battery. | Speed. | Comple- | Com- |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | ment. | pleted. |
| V. Unitis (d.)... | 12—12-in. | 21.8 | 1,000 | 1912 |
| Tegetthoff (d.)... | 12—12-in. | 21. | 1,000 | 1913 |
| P. Eugen (d.)... | 12—12-in. | 21. | 1,000 | 1914 |
| Svent Istvan (d.)... | 12—12-in. | 21. | 1,000 | 1915 |
| Erz F. Ferdinand (b.s.)... | 4—12-in. | 20. | 880 | 1910 |
| Zrinyi (b.s.)... | 4—12-in. | 20. | 880 | 1910 |
| Radetzky (b.s.)... | 4—12-in. | 20. | 880 | 1911 |
| E. Karl (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 20.36 | 700 | 1905 |
| E. Friedrich (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 20.57 | 700 | 1906 |
| E. Ferdinand Max (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 20.76 | 700 | 1907 |
| Habsburg (b.s.)... | 3—9.4-in. | 19.64 | 880 | 1903 |
| Arpad (b.s.)... | 3—9.4-in. | 19.65 | 880 | 1903 |
| Babenberg (b.s.)... | 3—9.4-in. | 19.67 | 880 | 1904 |
| Wien (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 17. | 400 | 1895 |
| Monarch (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 17. | 400 | 1895 |
| Budapest (b.s.)... | 4—9.4-in. | 17. | 400 | 1896 |

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MILITARY AVIATION.

In view of the failure of Congress to make adequate provision for the aeronautical needs of the Army and Navy, the governors of the Aero Club of America have decided to make a direct appeal to the American people for money with which to acquire a squadron of aeroplanes for the Militia of each state, starting a public aeronautical subscription in this country similar to the French and German subscriptions of 1912-1913. It is proposed also to provide 100 aeroplanes and put them into use carrying mail, the machines and the trained aviators flying them to constitute a reserve for military service in case of national need. Edwin Gould and Cortland Field Bishop head the fund with \$500 each. Other early subscribers were Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club; Mortimer L. Schiff; the editors and publishers of Flying, the editors and publishers of the *Aerial Age*, P. C. McCoy, Glenn H. Curtiss, Samuel H. Valentine, S. R. Guggenheim, Robert Glendinning, Frank A. Seiberling, George W. Turney, Lawrence B. Sperry and Charles Jerome Edwards.

Mr. Hawley announced this week that the Aero Club has received letters from Militia commanders of many states approving the appeal to the public for funds. Benjamin W. Hough, Adjutant General of Ohio, writes that he is trying to get a \$25,000 appropriation for a National Guard Aviation Corps. Harry I. Herring, Adjutant General of New Mexico, and Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., at Laredo, Texas, are among those who have expressed approval.

The German public subscription started by the Aerial League of Germany in 1912 netted 7,234,506 marks (\$1,808,626) and the French subscription brought 6,114,846 francs (\$1,222,969). The two countries invested the funds in different ways. The primary purpose of the German League was to train aviation pilots to form a reserve, and to encourage the general development of aviation in Germany. This it did by subsidizing the aeroplane constructors, giving \$2,000 for each able pilot instructed and machine furnished. The number of pilots in Germany was 230 at the end of 1912; it had increased to 600 by the end of 1913. The constructors of aeroplanes were less than twenty in 1912; they had increased to fifty by the end of 1913. The French fund was employed mainly to acquire aeroplanes, and with it there were procured seventy-two aeroplanes in 1912, ninety-one in 1913 and thirty-five in the first three months of 1914. There were twenty aeroplanes presented to the state directly—a total of 209 aeroplanes that were acquired through the public subscription. The public subscriptions also paid for the creation of sixty-two landing stations for aeroplanes and for the instruction of seventy-five aviators.

The purpose of the national subscription in the United States, it is announced, will be to train aviators, procure aeroplanes for the Naval Militia, the National Guard and the Post Office Department, and to do what ever else must be done to create an efficient aeronautical reserve.

MILITARY GUESTS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC.

The Military Bureau of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has completed plans for housing, free of cost, troops of the United States National Guard, independent military organizations, cadets from military and agricultural colleges, and high schools, and uniformed fraternal societies which may care to accept the hospitality of the exposition, and which meet the requirements, in the matter of drill, numbers and personnel, of the exposition authorities. Attractive barracks have been provided at the foot of Van Ness avenue, nearly opposite the zone entrance to the exposition, and overlooking the bay, the Golden Gate, and the beautiful Marin county shore.

Visiting organizations will be expected to join in parades, drills, etc., at the request of the exposition authorities, and on these occasions no charge will be made for entrance to the grounds. Cots and mattresses will be provided by the exposition. It will be necessary for organizations to provide their own linen and blankets. A mess will be maintained at which excellent board may be had at the rate of seventy-five cents per man per day.

Requests for reservations should be sent in as early as possible, as a great number of organizations have already been booked, and the exposition authorities have adopted the policy, "first come, first served." There will be competitions between visiting organizations throughout the summer and fall. If further information is required, requests for the same should be addressed to Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., U.S.A., Chief of the Military Bureau, Service Building, P.P.L.E. Lieut. D. L. Roscoe, 1st U.S. Cav., is assistant chief of the military bureau.

ARMY AND NAVY Y.M.H.A.

The Army and Navy branch of the National Council of Y.M.H.A. and Kindred Associations, during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet in the North River, established field headquarters and an information bureau on the Ninety-eighth street landing of the North River, and had a representative present from May 2 to 5. Over 250 sailors inquired as to the purposes and aims of the association, Falk Younker, field secretary, reports. The following battleships were visited in order to acquaint the Jewish men on board with the work contemplated by the association, and also to secure a representative on board: New York, Michigan, Kansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas, Florida, Rhode Island, Virginia, Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wyoming. Six hundred Lesser Bibles were donated to be presented to the Jewish sailors of the Atlantic Fleet. Owing to the shortness of time, only 410 Bibles were distributed.

On Wednesday evening, May 19, through the courtesy of the Fort Slocum branch of the Y.M.C.A., the Feast of Pentecost was celebrated in the assembly hall of the Y.M.C.A. building. "Fifty Jewish men attended and celebrated this commemorative event," writes the field secretary, "for it is the first time in the history of the country that Jewish divine services were held at a United States military or naval reservation. The services were conducted by Mr. H. Lissauer, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, who delivered a short sermon to the men. Among the civilian guests present were the Misses Clemens, and Mr. S. S. Rosenstamm and Mr. Teiger, representing the Y.M.H.A. of New Rochelle. After the services, Miss Ida Clemens and Mr. Rosenstamm addressed the men, and stated the purposes of the Army and Navy work, told them how interested the Jew-

ish community was in their general welfare, what the Association hoped to accomplish, and impressed upon the audience the fact that patriotism and loyalty to America was, above all, to be emphasized in the work of the Association. It is hoped that eventually it can be arranged to conduct religious services every Friday night at the forts in the vicinity of New York, and at such other ports where the Association will establish branches."

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES REUNION.

Annapolis, Md., May 25, 1915.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will be held on Thursday, June 3, 1915, at the Naval Academy. The business meeting will be held in the officers' mess building at 3:30 p.m. Formation for the annual dinner will be at 7:30 p.m., sharp, in front of Blake Row. The dinner will be served in Mahan Hall. Uniform for the dinner will be either evening dress or mess dress, depending upon the weather. Graduates not attached to the Academy, attending the dinner, may wear civilian evening dress if so desiring. The secretary requests that those who indicate their intention of attending the dinner and find later on that they cannot attend, will notify him that table reservations may be cancelled. The cost per cover of the dinner will be \$5, and checks for that amount should be mailed to the treasurer.

The class '85 is already working up a thirty-year reunion and the Council would like the other classes whose fifth, tenth, fifteenth, etc., anniversaries came this year to make arrangements for class reunions. The secretary places his services at the disposal of any class interested, and would like to hear from any members of those classes in regard to such arrangements.

Bachelor accommodations can be had in Bancroft Hall during June week, and will be reserved upon application. The quarters are isolated and are as private as anyone could desire.

The secretary will be pleased to furnish any additional information.

D. M. GARRISON, Secretary-Treasurer.

FRAMEWORK FOR A TRAINED ARMY.

San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the public seems to be awakened to a realization of our weak and untenable position among the nations of the earth and is clamoring for greater preparedness, the time seems opportune to provide an officers' Active Reserve List as suggested in my article published in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in June, 1913. There will be no necessity for providing a "Single List" if this method is adopted. It is simply this:

Give officers in all branches of the Service an advance of one grade for a fixed period of service. Take the extra officers thus created and assign them to detached service, and when that reservoir is filled (if filled it should be) all other officers in excess of those necessary to provide the maximum authorized strength for duty with troops should be assigned to such new regiments as might in future be authorized by Congress.

Engineer Corps officers are guaranteed their captaincies after fourteen years of commissioned service. (They get it in less time.) Medical Corps officers are guaranteed their captaincies after three years of commissioned service. Suppose, for line officers, we adopt the following: Promote to a first lieutenant after six years; promote to a captain after twelve years; promote to a major after eighteen years; eliminate the grade of lieutenant colonel; promote to a colonel after twenty-five years. Thus, counting the four years at West Point, an officer would reach his colonelcy after twenty-nine years of government service, or at an age of about fifty years.

Place on the officers' Active Reserve List annually (on three-fourths pay) enough officers to keep the total on the Active List down to the proper number. Thus we will create a nucleus of trained officers who in time of war will be available for volunteer regiments and who can be utilized on useful duty while on the Active Reserve List. Officers on the Active Reserve List should be promoted as if they were on duty with troops, credit being given them for any service performed under authority of the Government while on said list. Of course they would be subject to a call back to the colors, not only in time of war, but to fill vacancies caused by death, resignations, etc.

In this way the Army is used as a school for officers, and if we are in search of efficiency and preparedness this ought to appeal to the intelligence of the American public.

Results: (1) Like Switzerland, then, we will have the "makings" of a real army in the shortest time; (2) a steady, though not too rapid, flow of promotion will follow; (3) our very best and ablest personnel can be kept on the Active List with troops, and each organization will at all times have its full complement of officers; (4) professional zeal and competition will be materially increased; (5) no necessity for a "Single List"; (6) no fair-minded man can say that he has been discriminated against; (7) the Army united on matters of legislation affecting its welfare.

As to the fears that some officers might entertain of being discriminated against by being placed upon the Active Reserve List, I can only state that it would be better to be upon this list as a colonel than to remain throughout one's life in the lower grades, as we, at present, seem likely to have to do. On the whole I think this scheme fulfills the absolute requirements of this nation as to military preparedness and efficiency at a minimum cost, for if we have the officers we can soon make the soldiers. Without a corps of trained officers in time of war we will be utterly helpless.

If there should come a time when the Active Reserve List might become too large it would be simple matter to repeal the law, and promotion could again be made as at present; or, better still, the original bill might provide that after a certain number of years the system of promotion would revert automatically to the present method of "promotion by seniority"; or, again, the bill might provide that whenever there is a certain maximum number of officers in any grade (on the Active Reserve List) the system will then revert automatically to the present method of "promotion by seniority," and then, when there is a vacancy on the Active Reserve List in any grade, we revert again to the new system. In this way we can regulate it so as to create as large or as small a corps of trained officers as we may now or at any future time think proper by the simple expedient of increasing or decreasing the maximum number permitted on the Active Reserve List in each grade. In the meantime the country will be provided with the framework,

at least, of a trained Army, and promotion in the various arms will have been equalized absolutely and to the detriment of no one.

Appointments to the grade of second lieutenant should be open to such graduates of the Virginia Military Institute and similar colleges as can pass the prescribed examinations. Any undesirable feature in this scheme can be eliminated or circumvented by a little thought.

All in favor of this motion say "Aye"; those opposed say "No." Drop a card to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and to the General Staff.

DAVID L. ROSCOE, 1st Lieut., 1st Cav.

RAILROADS IN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article appearing on page 1141 of your issue of May 8, relative to "the study of a military policy by the War College," contains just a passing reference to a phase of this subject which will certainly loom large in importance in case this country should unfortunately become involved in a war with a first class power. The reference merely suggests the part the railroads would play in the transportation of the Army and its supplies.

To dilate upon the vital importance of this phase of military operations in a paper like the JOURNAL might almost be deemed an impertinence on the part of one who is not of the profession of the great bulk of its readers, but the marked absence of communications or comments bearing on this matter should excuse the offense on the part of a non-military writer.

The writer is aware of the fact that suggestive mobilization and concentration plans, as a study, have been prepared at the War College, and has reason to know that such plans are comprehensive and of considerable merit, but they would serve, at best, merely as a basis for the great movements necessary to the successful carrying out of the grand strategics of a gigantic war.

It is true that the operations of the railroads of Germany and France have been taken over by the War Departments, but the railroad operations of the former country were already government functions, and it is well known that they were made some years ago for military reasons, and that for years the construction of new lines has not been undertaken for industrial but for military purposes. This fact is obvious to any intelligent person who will study the layout of the railway systems of that country. Germany is a small state in area, and it is supposed—probably with good reason—that army corps are being frequently rushed from one frontier to the other as the exigencies require. If Germany with a small area has considered railroad transportation so absolutely essential to her war plans, should not the Government of this country, with its vastly greater area, assign more importance to this matter than it seems to have done in the past?

In times of necessity the Government could, as suggested in the article, take over the operations and the personnel of the railroads and place an Army officer in supreme command; but that would only be *at the time*, and it would seem to be a point of wisdom that some experience should be secured previous to the time by everyone who would have some part in the great operations. One way to secure such experience by both the Army officers and the railroad officials and men, it seems to the writer, would be through the holding of more frequent and larger joint camps of instructions, coupled with surprise movements of troops in large numbers by train.

A study of photographic views of incidents of the present great conflict has forced a conclusion on the mind of the writer in connection with the rapid movement of large bodies of troops, and that is this: if the various divisional units and the several army corps are to be quickly mobilized and concentrated, then some restrictive Interstate Commerce laws and certain of the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to be temporarily suspended.

RAILROAD.

Our correspondent is president and general superintendent of a railroad.—EDITOR.

THE LESSON ENGLAND OFFERS US.

Garfield, Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anent your leader in the issue of the 8th, I for one fully agree that in so far as militarism is concerned, instead of disarming, the nations, more especially Britain, will be compelled to adopt the methods—military organization and all that it involves—that has made the German army such an effective force on the battlefield. Lord Roberts and Blatchford were right when they foretold what was coming and cautioned Britain to be prepared and adopt the only effective and sensible system of raising an army, namely, by compulsory service. This happy-go-lucky system in vogue both in Britain and America, in waiting for hostilities to actually open before commencing to prepare for war, trusting more to luck than to good management, is a fearfully costly business, as Great Britain is now finding out. The present Radical government knew what was in the air equally with the late Lord Roberts and the Socialist writer, Robert Blatchford, but it looks as if they lacked the courage to take the public into their confidence, and so prepare for eventualities, because they feared to lose the votes of the blatant, wind-jamming disarmament and peace extremists, who events have shown have been more of a curse than a blessing either to their party or to the country.

Even to-day, after nine months of war, in which spokesmen of the government have declared that the fate of Britain hangs in the balance, we still see recruiting campaigns and vast sums of money spent on various forms of advertising for recruits, which ought to be devoted to some more useful purpose. Great Britain has so far raised the largest army ever raised in the world's history by means of voluntary enlistment, yet to me, in spite of this fact, voluntary enlistment is a failure. The Germans have had over seven months in which to consolidate and entrench themselves in those sections of France and Belgium they have overrun, and to come out on even terms Britain, with the aid of French and Belgian armies, will be compelled to hurl the common enemy out of France and Belgium, and to achieve this, as Neuve Chapelle has shown, will mean the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives and the expenditure of countless millions of treasure. Such is the price that Great Britain has now to pay, thanks to giving heed to the propaganda of the noisy, blatant peace fanatics and partial disarmament cranks who have

been in the limelight for the last few years. No wonder the country is exasperated with them and wishes them all consigned to a hotter region than Timbuctoo.

Is it not time that we in this country learned our lesson and made some adequate efforts to benefit from the experience of others? The same noisy windbags are proclaiming the same absurd ideas from the housetops, as it were, in this country. Backward as Great Britain was, she was as much in advance of America in being prepared for war. To show the amazing ignorance in such matters, an editor of a local paper stated that in the event of America being forced to join the Allies she could land 75,000 men in the Dardanelles in a few weeks' time, whereas it took us over six weeks to concentrate 15,000 men (and a good proportion of those were untrained rookies) on the Mexican frontier, and they were anything but adequately equipped for warfare as it is now carried on in Europe. They were woefully short in artillery, which, as Neuve Chapelle has shown, is of the utmost necessity for either an offensive or defensive campaign.

We hear or read aenent armchair critics writing and making speeches to the effect that this war is the final war, the war that will end the appeal to arms method of deciding international disputes. This theory was expounded after the downfall of Napoleon, when insane peace extremists, intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity, to use a well known phrase, said the millennium was approaching, and that the day was close at hand when the lion and the lamb will lie down together, when, as a matter of fact, some of the most fearful wars recorded in history have occurred since the overthrow of Napoleon. Let those who uphold this "Let us disarm and show a good example" theory take a lesson from the sad experience of China, the cat's-paw and football of any Power, great or small, that wishes to kick her about; her territory parcelled out in concessions among more warlike nations. The fate of China will be that of Britain or America if their statesmen give heed to the absurd policy of the peace extremists, the "good example doctrinaires" and the "moral and peaceful persuasion" idealists, who are so blind to facts and what past history has taught that they trot out such absurd, impracticable theories in a hard, hard world, in which *force*, and plenty of it, is the main factor that ultimately decides any momentous questions.

JOHN MORGAN.

EARLY DAYS OF WEST POINT BASEBALL.

Portland, Ore., May 17, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note in your West Point letter that on the occasion of the baseball game between the West Point team and Georgetown, on the afternoon of May 1, the funeral cortège bearing the remains of Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., passed around the parade ground and that the game was suspended for fifteen minutes while both teams and the spectators stood at attention as a mark of respect to a deceased officer. I wonder if the cadets present knew that this distinguished officer to whom they were paying the last tribute was the first 'varsity first baseman on the West Point team?

In the summer of 1890, for the first time in the history of the Academy, three baseball games were played with outside teams by a team of cadets. The first football game (with Annapolis) was played in the fall of the same year, and two more baseball games were played in June, 1891. The members of the first baseball team representing West Point were the following: Batteries—White, '91, and Jenks, '91, Pattison, '93, and Rice, '93; Furlong, '91, first base; Brown, '93, second base; Ogden, '91, short stop; White, '91, or Rice, '93, third base (dependent on battery at work); Morrow, '91, Schoeffel, '91, Heavey, '91, and Gilmore, '92, outfields.

It will doubtless be of interest to your readers to learn that this mark of respect, which would have been paid to any officer, happened to fall to one who might be considered as one of the fathers of athletics at the Military Academy.

JAY J. MORROW, Lieut. Col., Corps of Engrs.

SINGLE-GUN SUBMERSIBLE BATTLESHIPS.

New York, May 18, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have for some years entertained the idea of a number of small fighting ships, not to supersede, but to supplement the larger ones: to have a multiplicity of comparatively small and very speedy warships, carrying each a gun of the highest power, and partly submersible for action. The idea is of a ship of such length, breadth, depth and lines as to give a proper platform for one gun, 14- or 15-inch, in a turret of the most approved form, and as well armored as those of the best battleships; likewise to support the weight of deck and side armor, but the side armor to be of no greater depth than needed to protect the ship when sunk, as here proposed, for action. The ship should be capable of making a speed of upwards of thirty knots and carry engines, using oil fuel, adequate to attain that speed. These conditions would indicate a turret practically or nearly amidships. A smaller turret, further astern, would carry the secondary armament for repelling boat attacks of torpedo-boats, destroyers or submarines. One military mast between the two turrets would suffice for fire control. And the conning tower and bridge might be at the base of this mast, or otherwise. These, as well as the general proportions of the vessel, ought not to be very serious problems to naval architects.

The further essential is that such ships should be so devised and constructed as to admit of its being submerged to such a point that while in ordinary cruising it would have a suitable height of freeboard, when going into action its deck would be nearly on a level awash with the sea, and the only marks for the enemy ship to fire at or to hit, besides the deck and the slightly exposed sides, would be the mast, the conning tower, the smokestacks and the turrets. This submersion must, of course, be provided for by compartments which will admit the sea water when desired, and may be promptly emptied again by suitable pumps.

Such a ship, even in this partly submerged condition, ought to be able to maneuver with sufficient speed to take care of itself in a combat with battleships. The advantages to be derived are briefly these: At least six, if not eight or ten, such ships could be built for the cost of one dreadnaught, and their crews could be reduced in nearly the same proportion; the loss of one would represent only the same proportion to the loss of a dreadnaught. Taking the proportion at six to one, the six with their superior speed could outmaneuver the dreadnaught and range themselves around it, so as to fire at it from six different points. The dreadnaught is a large and

conspicuous target for each one of the six. The six are small and inconspicuous targets, and divert the fire of the dreadnought in six different directions, while their fire is converging upon it. One successful shot from one of the six, delivered from a gun equal in power to any on the dreadnought, may put the dreadnought out of action, and probably sink it, while it is contrary to all the law of probabilities that the dreadnought could put all of the six out of action. To this is to be added that the six may take up positions where they can fight bow on, thus presenting the smallest possible targets, while their target is the whole side of the dreadnought. It is the story of the kingfisher and the hawk over again.

If it comes to multiples of these figures the results are not changed. Twelve such ships against two dreadnoughts would have the same advantage if the dreadnoughts kept far apart, and even greater advantage if they kept close together. And so, again, if six such ships and one dreadnought went into action against two dreadnoughts this advantage would remain. The battle would only be equalized when the enemy had seen the wisdom of employing the same kind of ships. This might result in the eliminating of the dreadnought as the main reliance of warfare at sea. It would certainly open a new era in naval tactics.

WILLIAM G. WILSON.

PRAISE OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY.

U.S.S. North Dakota,

President's Roads, Mass., May 23, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An aftermath of the review in the North river, the accompanying letter explains itself. This letter is indicative of conditions in every ship of the fleet; we of the North Dakota are particularly pleased to have it addressed to us. When this ship recently returned from Cuban waters, in advance of the fleet, three-fourths of her own crew were scattered among the various other ships so that the present complement is made up of details from nineteen ships of the fleet, drafts of landsmen from training stations, from receiving ships, from destroyers and from all types of vessels.

Most of these men have not been on board the North Dakota a month and all the more, therefore, is this letter a tribute to the high standard of the personnel of the American naval service.

W. T. CLUVIERUS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., Executive Officer.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10, 1915.

To Capt. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., U.S.S. North Dakota.
Sir: Yesterday afternoon with several guests, including ladies, I paid a visit to the North Dakota and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the enlisted men under your command.

I had never been aboard a ship of her type, and was, therefore, entirely unfamiliar with practically any part of the ship, and it became necessary many times to inquire my way about. All my inquiries met with instant and courteous answers, and in all cases I was not only directed to the nearest ladder, etc., but actually accompanied there and asked if there was any other place I had a desire to see. Once the only seaman in sight was playing a piano, but the procedure was exactly the same—the playing stopped and we were guided to our destination, the man touching his cap and asking if he could be of further service.

Three times while looking over a five-inch rifle in different parts of the ship a marine who was not on watch stepped up and quickly volunteered information; in fact, the last time was frankly a test. Again, while in No. 1 forward turret, a seaman who saw us enter followed and again came the smart, quick answers to our questions. It was not "put on"; it was too spontaneous, too widely scattered and too universal for that.

And there was one other point I noticed and appreciated. The ladders were all steep and above decks windy, and it would have been somewhat embarrassing for ladies except for one thing—there was absolutely no loitering or skylarking in the neighborhood. It was one of the best evidences of a real courtesy I have ever seen.

The entire ship spoke of precision and snap, but it also went deeper than that, and I can frankly say we never enjoyed a visit more.

Sincerely,
KENNETH H. WOOD.

NATIONALIZING MARKSMANSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The two most essential things for a soldier to know are tactical values and marksmanship. In considering preparedness for national defense full provision should be made to enable every able bodied male citizen to become a trained rifle shot.

Target ranges should be built having a length of not less than 200 yards. Retired soldiers of the Regular Army could be put in charge of them, also men having adequate military training. The ranges could be distributed over the country with reference to availability of cheap transportation and amount of population.

Each range should be districited and all citizens of that district available and suitable for military service should be allowed upon registering to fire at least sixty rounds per year of service ammunition, free of charge. A course of firing for this sixty rounds should be laid out which would involve the use of fire at 1,000, 800, 600, 500, 300 and 200 yards. Where the range was not 1,000 yards long, aiming points should be used that would involve the use of the ranges not available. The usual qualifications and insignia of expert, sharpshooter, etc., should be given.

This nationalization of marksmanship would be well worth the money and would provide an advantageous use of old ammunition. Members of regular military organizations would use their own rifles, others should be provided with rifles kept on the range. Practically every county in the United States should be provided with a service rifle target range.

INFANTRY.

SAFETY AT SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the most startling facts during the present war is the great loss of ships, with consequent loss of life. A large percentage of such deaths at sea can be averted, I believe.

There is an old theory, generally accepted, that the suction caused by a sinking ship is so great as to draw in every object within a radius of 500 feet. That theory, I believe, is nine-tenths wrong! A ship, afloat, displaces water proportionate to her own weight. At the instant of sinking the strata of water displaced is at the surface, and for the first few seconds water rushes in from the

surrounding surface to fill the gap. A few seconds later, as the ship settles lower, this inrush is offset by an upward movement of a lower strata, caused by a still lower strata being displaced.

Working on this theory, the simple expedient of placing life rafts, belts, chests, etc., on the upper decks of a liner and simply cradling the lifeboats without hooking them on the davits would be much more effective than the old way of having boats hooked on ready for lowering. At the first crash all hands should take their places quietly in the boats or upon the rafts assigned them. When the ship went down, by the head, stern or to either side, all rafts and boats would float and be sent off further from the ship by the upward wave of which I have written, assisted as far as possible by the crew at their oars. All the attendant confusion, hurry and mix-up of orders would be reduced to a minimum.

How many times in accidents at sea have lifeboats been crushed against the ship's sides, become jammed at the davits, or, worse still, overloaded so that they swamped on launching? The davits should be there, of course, for lowering the boats in case of a fire at sea or for other causes. By the old way practically all the boats on one side of a ship are rendered useless when she begins to list. By the new way all boats of a sinking ship are available.

To prove this theory a condemned vessel should be towed to deep water and sunk, first distributing boats, rafts, etc., about her upper decks, with proportionate weights in them to represent passengers and crew. It is certain that they would all float off and remain on the surface when the ship sank.

Another idea, which was advanced shortly after the Titanic disaster, proposed that the entire superstructure deck of a liner should be made detachable, to be cast loose at first alarm by means of levers. This is identically the same idea I have tried to explain, only on a larger scale. If carried out this would avert many casualties at sea. It is not feasible on a man-of-war owing to their construction, nor does my theory about lifeboats apply to men-of-war, due to the exigencies of the service, but it is certainly feasible when applied to passenger carriers.

R. H. GRAYSON, Ensign, U.S.N.

MARRIAGE FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reference an article in your issue of April 24, 1915, "Shall Second Lieutenants Marry?" I would like to have certain points cleared up.

Is the Army a penitentiary or reform school? Or is it a body of intelligent citizens who devote their life to their country's defense? Our Government is founded upon certain individual rights, among which we find "Life," "Liberty" and the "Pursuit of happiness." An officer upon entering the Army gives up "Liberty," and when called upon gives up "Life"; and now this article suggests taking away the last, "The pursuit of happiness." This is rather inconsistent with our form of government, is it not?

I challenge anyone to select a certain number of married and unmarried second lieutenants and prove that the married contingent is in any way less efficient. There is too much of a tendency to look upon the second lieutenant as a necessary evil. You very often hear older officers give as a reason why younger officers should do certain things or have certain regulations prescribed for them that such was the case when they were second lieutenants. As a reason this is foolish and foundationless. We are not here to live in the past, but to live in the present and prepare for the future, when these same second lieutenants will be the colonels and generals of our Army.

If a second lieutenant's pay is not enough to support a wife, give him more pay, instead of prohibiting his marrying. You can't expect a sane, intelligent man to give up all the comforts of civilian life for a second lieutenant's pay and then tell him he can't marry until fate sees fit to promote him.

If we were not burdened with such exaggerated ideas of social duties, and the unnecessary and expensive uniforms, etc., incident thereto, this question would not arise. The writer personally has \$200 or \$300 tied up in unnecessary uniforms. One suit costing, with its accessories, \$120 has been worn once in three years' service. If we were relieved of the necessity of owning some of these unnecessary fine feathers we would manage to live, marry and do our end of the work with the same, if not a higher, degree of efficiency than if marriage, the greatest stabilizer in a man's life, is taken away from us in order to give us more of our pay for social frivolities.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS ON EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What would happen:

If the supply of the Army in time of peace were taken care of by the officers and enlisted men of the supply department, to the exclusion of any assistance from any troops supposed to require combat training?

If all line troops were kept at combat work to such extent and in such manner as to preclude their assisting the supply department?

If a record were kept of the hours of work done by the personnel of the supply department and a like record kept of the hours of work done for the supply department by line troops?

If the supply department had to pay at usual labor rates for the work done for it by line troops?

If the supply department did all the work which legitimately falls to it and to do which is its cause for existence? If it is entitled to have one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters done for it by line troops, why not have all done by them and simplify our military organization? If the line troops should not do all, then why do any?

If our military posts were located at suitable points and of sufficient size and varied terrain as would admit of and facilitate combat training?

If having selected a site for a military post having the foregoing requisites, the buildings, structures and improvements were planned in such a manner that the post would not be ruined for combat training?

If more time were spent on combat training and less time in going to and from suitable ground for such work?

If everybody in the Army recognized the importance of combat training and assisted in subordinating other matters to this all important matter?

If all the needs of the post, department or other military jurisdiction were arranged in order of importance and the matters of first importance attended to first?

If no allotment of funds would be made for any military purpose in any post or department until it be shown that the purpose for which the funds are required is the most important matter not previously provided for in that post or department, keeping in mind that combat training is of first importance?

Would the Army be demoralized, less efficient, more expensive, or would it show greater interest, greater efficiency and cost less money?

EFFICIENCY.

ADMINISTRATION VS. MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the matter of post administration and supply versus military training, the latter comes out second best. Company commanders who are working and are interested in the training of their men would like to see the conditions reversed and the military training of the men given first consideration. It is difficult to pursue any progressive scheme of instruction in training men when they are taken away daily for fatigue and various other work in the supply department. We have as many privates doing fatigue and on special duty in the supply department as we had before the organization of the Q.M. Corps.

In view of the present situation the following order is submitted:

Headquarters, South Sea Army, Feb. 30, 1915.

Memorandum Orders, No. 1,000,000.

1. The attention of all concerned is called to the importance of the supply corps in the administration of the affairs of the Army and the necessity that it should not be impeded in any way in the performance of its duties by a shortage of men or materials. To this end the co-operation and assistance of all line organizations is enjoined.

2. Owing to the preponderance of non-commissioned officers in the supply corps and the relatively small number of privates therein, it was evidently the intention that the duties of the supply department should be those of observation and supervision only, and that the actual work should be done by the detail of privates of the line or combat force. It is therefore ordered that the performance of these important duties of the supply corps be given first consideration and the excellence and efficiency of a line organization will be judged by the character of the men detailed from it to the supply corps.

3. When the needs of the supply corps are fully and completely met and supplied by the line as described above, company, troop and battery commanders may train such men as are left in their organization in the manner prescribed in general orders from these headquarters.

4. Regimental, battalion and company commanders will, however, be held to strict accountability for the military training of all men borne on the rolls of their organizations.

REFORM.

THE COMPANIES AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A very pleasant custom has grown up among the companies of Schofield Barracks of giving dances and receptions on completion of their amusement rooms. The amusement rooms are built and furnished entirely from the company funds and such voluntary subscriptions as the men feel able to make from their pay. Owing to the fact that some of the company funds are small and that so many of the men have to allot part of their pay to dependent relatives at home, not all the companies have been able to raise sufficient funds to build a recreation room. They will be built, however, as soon as enough money can be saved.

A most admirable and independent spirit has been shown by all the organizations at this post in the way of supplying themselves with the necessities of life. Some companies showed great ingenuity on their arrival here and made their cooking ranges out of scrap iron and condemned incinerators. Although lumber is worth its weight in gold, they did not hesitate to use company funds and private subscriptions and purchase lumber and build kitchens and dining rooms to shelter the men during the rainy season which was then prevailing.

In this way all sorts of necessary supplies have been purchased, including lamps, stovepipe, sidewalks, mess tables, benches, additions to company dining rooms to accommodate the enlarged companies, amusement halls, company laundries, sanitary and bathing supplies, fixtures, tools for their installation, as well as all necessary tools used on the construction of barracks, including hatchets, hammers, saws, rulers, squares, levels, nails, cord, pipe wrenches, pipe cutters, threaders, dyes, etc.

The lumber for the barracks and part of the mess halls was generously furnished by the Government, and all are very grateful for this assistance as lumber is very expensive over here. The government lumber was purchased on the Pacific coast, where lumber is quite cheap—only a third of what it costs in Honolulu.

In this way some of the companies have spent about \$2,000 in the two years they have been here. The Quartermaster Corps, although unable to be of much assistance, has taken a very friendly and encouraging attitude toward the companies in their efforts to improve their condition.

TWENTY-FIFTH.

THE REMEDY.

Now where is Sergeant Foley, who used to be a shark At shooting with a rifle; sure, he'd never miss his mark? From his company commander they've taken him away; He's working for the Q.M. Corps without no extra pay.

And have ye heard of Swanson, who used to drill recruits, And turned them out real soldiers from top of cap to boots?

His troop commander's weeping, they've swiped the corporal neat;

He's working for the Commissary, cutting up the meat.

There's Smith of old B Battery, who sure did know a hawss;

He sits up in the Ordnance a' figuring gain and loss; And old Musician Smithers, who blew such pretty thrills, The Sanitary Officer has got him making pills.

Gillhooley, Green and Erkman are out a' building roads, And Patterson and Murphy are learning Signal Codes;

Where are the fine old companies that once I used to see? The captains and lieutenants left, the rest are all S.D.

Now what would ye suggest, me buck, ye're up on every law.

To make the Army up to date and bring it to the fore? The answer ('tis a wonder no one thought of it before), We'll just disband the mobile troops and—all go join a corps.

AQUARIUS.

In addition to the changes in the Coast Artillery of the Army we give on page 1238 of this issue, the following movements of Infantry regiments to and from the Philippines are scheduled: The 27th Infantry will probably be sent to the Philippines to relieve the 24th Infantry. The 1st Infantry will probably come home from the Philippines on July 15; the 2d Infantry will come on Aug. 15, and the 3d in September. It has not been decided in what order they will come, and this matter will probably be left to the commander of the Philippine Department. It is not thought any of the regiments will be ready to sail from the United States until Aug. 15, although an effort will be made to get one of them off before that time. It has not been decided whether the regiments will be sent direct to the islands or to their home stations in the United States first.

Although the Secretary has not yet made his selection for Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to succeed Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., the names of Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., commander of the Georgia; Capt. G. W. Kline, U.S.N., commander of the Vermont; and Capt. R. L. Russell, U.S.N., commander of the South Carolina, are being mentioned in connection with the place. As Captain Russell has only recently been on duty at the Navy Department as Judge Advocate General, either Captain Coontz or Captain Kline is regarded as the most probable successor to Admiral Blue. The Secretary of Navy believes that Captain Coontz should receive some recognition for the splendid record he has made with the Georgia. If Captain Coontz is not made Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, he will receive some other important assignment. Captain Kline is also in high favor with the Secretary of the Navy.

In all probability between sixty and sixty-five of the graduates of this year's class at the Military Academy will go into the Army as extra officers. There are at present 116 vacancies and there will probably be 162 graduates. The vacancies include forty in the Corps of Engineers, but of course not all of these are to be filled this year. It is possible that twenty or even more cadets will be assigned to the Engineer Corps, as this is what is known as a double class and the Engineers are entitled to more than the usual number of cadets. There are thirty-three vacancies in the Infantry, twenty-nine in the Cavalry, twelve in the Coast Artillery, and only two in the Field Artillery. Those in the Field Artillery are of recent creation, and up to a few weeks ago it was thought there would be no vacancies in the Field Artillery for the West Point class.

Col. William P. Evans, U.S.A., retired, has tendered his resignation as editor of the Infantry Journal, effective July 1. It is understood that Colonel Evans leaves the Infantry Journal to accept a position with the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C. The Journal never enjoyed a more prosperous period in its existence than during the time that it has been in charge of Colonel Evans. He is an able writer and has wielded a powerful influence not only in the Service but outside, and many of his splendid editorials have been widely quoted. His resignation was accepted with sincere regards by the executive committee.

Plans for the student camps have been submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury which he admits will overcome his legal objections to sending Regular officers and troops to the camps. This practically assures the holding of the camps on the schedule previously announced by the War Department circular. Graduates of the schools will be designated to the President as eligible for commissions in a Volunteer Army.

We have received from an Army officer a request for information as to what expenses are allowed to officers attending the national rifle and pistol matches at Jacksonville, Fla., the specific questions presented being whether they are entitled to mileage or transportation, and to commutation of quarters. We are informed by the Q.M. General that, "The law provides that when officers of the Regular Army perform travel on duty under competent orders, they shall receive seven cents per mile, and confers upon them a right to obtain transportation from the Government with the specific provision that if such transportation be taken there shall be deducted from their mileage allowance three cents a mile for the distance for which transportation is furnished by the Government. The attendance of officers of the Army at the match in question is temporary duty with respect to which the Army Regulations provide that an officer does not lose his right to quarters in kind or to commutation of quarters at his permanent station while absent therefrom on temporary duty."

A recent experiment conducted by Lieut. Garret L. Schuyler, U.S.N., at Indian Head, Md., it is thought, will have an important influence on submarine warfare. Lieutenant Schuyler has developed a formula by which the pressure of submarine explosions against the side of a vessel can be accurately measured so as to determine the effect of the explosion of any material against the hull of a ship. The experiment has been carried so far as to show that the pressure of an under-sea explosion at different distances from the hull of a ship can be determined. The importance of this discovery can only be ascertained by actual experience. Some of the more enthusiastic officers who have been testing the formula are of the opinion that it will revolutionize the methods of submarine attack.

The following program for the summer exercises on the Pacific coast cruise of the California Naval Militia for the season of 1915 is issued. The Second Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, has been assigned for duty with the California Naval Militia in carrying out these exercises, together with the ships loaned to the state of California. The First and Second Divisions, the Engineering Division and the Fourth and Fifth Divisions will cruise in the Marblehead from June 26 to July 10, and during the same period the Third Division will cruise

in the Lawrence, the Sixth in the Hopkins, the Seventh in the Hull, the Eighth in the Farragut, and the Ninth Division in the Whipple. Target practice will be held.

The American cargo ship Nebraskan while forty miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, early May 26, ran into a mine or was struck by a submarine's torpedo. She had her name and nationality painted in large letters on her side. The foreholds quickly filled and the crew took to the boats and rowed to a safe distance, fearing the steamer would sink. As soon as it was seen she was not fatally damaged the crew went aboard again and sent out calls for help and she was convoyed into port. The British Admiralty's announcement of the attack on the Nebraskan says that the vessel was torpedoed, but as yet there is no confirmation of this. The ship's captain in a cable was quoted as saying he could not tell whether it was a mine or torpedo which struck his ship. Not a man was seriously injured. Lieut. John H. Towers and Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N., assistants to the United States naval attaché of the American Embassy to Great Britain, left London on May 27 for Liverpool to examine the Nebraskan. The Nebraskan arrived at Liverpool May 27 in a serious condition. The steamship was saved from sinking by the strength of her No. 2 bulkhead. Captain Greene, of the Nebraskan, said at Liverpool of the damage to his ship: "I saw no submarine, but I am certain it was a torpedo which struck us. Forty-eight miles off Fastnet, at 8:24 o'clock, we were torpedoed. On ten minutes before we had hauled down the American flag, but it was quite light, and the submarine must have seen the big white lettering on our sides, which read, 'Nebraskan, of New York.' There was a terrible shock, which threw everybody aboard off his feet. Immediately afterward came a tremendous explosion, which slightly injured two quartermasters and the boatswain, hurled the derricks thirty feet high and blew up the hatches." Ambassador Page reported to Washington that he had sent an officer to examine the Nebraskan as soon as she is placed in drydock, with a view to determining the cause of the explosion. Reports received at the State Department indicate that upon the results of this examination will depend the attitude of this Government in the matter.

The U.S. battleship South Carolina, Capt. Robert L. Russell, arrived at New York on the night of May 26 with seventy-eight passengers and 152 members of the crew of the Holland-American liner Ryndam, which was in collision early May 26 with the Norwegian freighter, Joseph J. Cuneo, fifteen miles southwest of the Nantucket Shoals lightship. The nearness of the battleships, engaged in maneuvers off the New England coast, when the wireless S O S distress call was sent out, enabled the South Carolina, Texas and the Louisiana to go to the rescue in answer to calls from the Ryndam. The passengers and most of the crew were transferred to the South Carolina at the request of Captain Aamodt, of the Cuneo. Then the damaged ships and their convoy headed for New York, 180 miles away. The South Carolina reached Quarantine at 11:15 p.m. and had anchored off Staten Island shortly after midnight. Here preparations were begun for the transfer of the Ryndam's passengers. The U.S. tug Marketta was with the tug Millard, and was apparently ready to aid in the transfer. The last of the passengers left the South Carolina after half an hour's hard work in the high, cold wind. The Ryndam reached port under her own steam with a wide and deep rent in her port side abaft the forecastle and two of her holds flooded, increasing her draught, which was thirty feet when she headed seaward, to thirty-eight feet. Passengers from the Ryndam were enthusiastic in praise of the warships of the Atlantic Fleet which went to the rescue, and especially of their treatment aboard the battleship South Carolina. One woman, who had left the Ryndam in her night dress, was equipped with a fancy outfit from the theatrical properties of the amateur actors aboard the South Carolina.

In connection with the system of honorable restoration to the colors now in force at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the branches at Alcatraz, Cal., and Fort Jay, N.Y., an interesting exhibit of the system of military instruction required at these places previous to returning general prisoners to duty with companies of the Regular Army is now on view in The Adjutant General's Office. This, in effect, is a representation in sand, on a reduced scale, of an infantry trench which the members of disciplinary organizations are required to be proficient in constructing. Many of the kinds of revetment now in use, the sand-bag, sod, fascine, gabion, hurdle, together with the methods of fastening, are shown. All men who desire restoration are put through a regular course in modeling these trenches in sand in a "sand-table," as well as instruction in constructing overhead shelter, zigzag approaches, pits, barbed wire entanglements, etc., in miniature. After the prisoners have become expert at the modeling game they are transferred to the open fields, where they reproduce the work on the normal field scale. The sand-table work is only a very small part of a very thorough three months' course of instruction required to be taken before a man is considered as qualified for restoration. The course also includes drills, instruction in target practice, estimating distance and military signaling (flag and semaphore). A number of restored men have been promoted to be non-commissioned officers. One of the latter is used to give lectures to the non-commissioned officers in his regiment, while the reports as to character from a large percentage of those restored show "excellent."

The dominant feature this year of the Conference on International Arbitration, held last week at Lake Mohonk, was the demand for military preparation. Those who favor the sacrifice of national duty, honor and self-respect in vain attempts to escape war were present, as usual, but they were swept off their feet by those like Dr. Hibben, Secretary Garrison, General Wood and others whose eloquent remarks in favor of preparation carried the audience with them. The Secretary of War received a notable reception; not only was he vigorously applauded when he was introduced, but at the close of his address the whole assemblage rose to their feet while the handclapping continued, and had it been the habit of the place, three cheers would no doubt have followed. As it was, the Secretary's admirable speech was punctuated with hearty applause. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Colby M.

Chester, U.S.N., who followed the Secretary, were most cordially received, and their brief speeches were also heartily applauded. Those who have been familiar with the proceedings at Lake Mohonk in former years could not fail to note the change in sentiment this year which indicated a like change throughout this country. Professor Hibben in his introductory speech struck the keynote of the meeting. We have the pleasure of giving this notable address in another column.

Calling attention to the great increase in the productive capacity of ammunition supply works in the United States caused by the orders from Europe, the San Francisco Call of May 15 said that, "thanks to the European war and the reckless expenditure of money here by foreign nations, this nation has been suddenly made into a great factory for warlike material." Then it proceeds to urge that "the Government at once buy war tools from all those capable of making them and at the same time prepare government factories independent of private owners, of private labor strikes and everything else, as the safety and peace of this country are above every other consideration. We have here at home everything necessary to supply the Government with unlimited ammunition and thus to supply ourselves with a certainty of prolonged peace." The Call holds that "men of the Army should be working in ammunition factories, gun factories and be well paid for their work. The men that a few months ago were manufacturing steel cars or car wheels are now manufacturing shrapnel and big shells. The United States Steel Trust is erecting a plant for manufacturing picric acid, the basis of most of the high explosives. We need government ownership of powder factories, government manufacturing of all kinds of war supplies."

An instance of the rapid spread of interest in the question of national defense and appreciation of the present inadequacy of this country's means for meeting the emergency of war was the largely attended public meeting held at Montclair, N.J., on the evening of May 27. At its close all present voted to organize as the Montclair Branch of the National Security League. The meeting was called by a committee of patriotic citizens of the town who believe that Congress should pay heed to the advice of Army and Navy experts and make necessary provision for the defense of the country, a view which was unanimously approved by those who attended the meeting. Mr. Robert M. Boyd, Jr., who presided, spoke of the critical situation in which the country finds itself and the dangers to which it may lead. Mr. Timothy D. Merwin spoke of the shortcomings of our preparations for defense, praising the high quality of our Army and Navy, but noting their complete insufficiency in numbers and the lack of proper co-ordination in our methods of armament. Major George Haven Putnam, U.S.V., of New York city, representing the National Security League as a member of its Army committee, spoke of the methods and purposes of the league.

Another attempt to organize an aviation corps with high sounding military title among civilians in New York city is being made. The new organization is called the Aero-Military Service Federation of America, of which August Belmont is president-general and Mortimer Delano deputy president-general. It is proposed to form a national reserve of aviation volunteers for use in case of war. The program outlined by Mr. Delano, who was formerly at the head of a so-called aviation organization which we believe had more officers than privates, is said to contemplate the establishment of district bases in New York, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, with twenty-eight aero squadron centers and 1,500 landing stations scattered from coast to coast. The prospectus gives, besides Mr. Belmont and Mr. Delano, the following officers: Secretary general, W. Lanier Washington; deputy secretary general, Harry L. Follett; treasurer general, Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr.; and deputy treasurer general, W. Coolidge Morrill.

The Chicago Tribune of May 23 has a cartoon representing the following members who should compose an awkward squad to be put on the firing line if we ever have a war: Universal Love Prophet; Congressman Pork Barl, who always opposed military preparedness; Pacifist who said there were to be no more wars; Congressman who always opposed adequate naval strength; Pacifist who said era of brotherly love had arrived; Anti-Army crank; Peace at any Price Invertebrate.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai issued a proclamation at Peking on May 27 regarding the two treaties and thirteen notes signed on Tuesday between China and Japan. A copy of the documents was published with the proclamation, which said: "Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed and humiliated, but our own weakness invited insult. Let all the people unite and work harmoniously for the supreme object of saving the country."

Carranza forces have taken Monclova without fighting, State Department despatches of May 25 report. Villa authorities admit the loss of Monterrey for lack of ammunition to defend it. Carranza troops now occupy the town, and, while the city is quiet, lack of food is said to be creating a menacing situation. During the rioting many stores and private houses were looted, but no mention was made of any casualties.

"There can be little doubt," wrote an officer of the British navy in 1907, "that in the next European struggle Germany will not rely so much on her mammoth battleships, but more largely on torpedo craft and mine-layers for carrying out the maximum amount of destruction at a minimum outlay."

The experiences of the present war show that the presence of woods near a line of trenches is always a danger in these days, and sectors which are faced by woods are always peculiarly exposed to surprises.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The following promotions in the Army were announced this week: Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, Coast Art., to colonel May 25, vice Col. Frederick S. Strong, appointed brigadier general; Major Andrew Hero, Jr., to lieutenant colonel May 25, vice Gatchell; Capt. Percy Willis to major, vice Hero; 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody to captain May 25, vice Willis.

Major Robert W. Rose, 12th U.S. Inf., who was retired from active service May 19, 1915, on account of disability incident thereto, entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry Sept. 10, 1883, and was promoted artificer, corporal and sergeant in that command. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 5th Infantry, Feb. 11, 1889, and was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1893. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy, 17th Infantry, in 1896; captain, 21st Infantry, in 1899, and major, 12th Infantry, 1911. He was born in Virginia April 25, 1861.

Lieut. C. D. Dolan, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list May 11, 1915, and ordered home. He was born in Missouri Sept. 1, 1886, and entered the Naval Academy July 6, 1904. He reached his present rank on June 6, 1913, and his last sea service was on the New Jersey. He has been under treatment at Las Animas and Washington for some two years.

Chief Mach. Friedrich C. Sprengel and Fabian P. Noel were placed on the retired list early this month. The former was appointed a machinist after having served as an enlisted man for over eight years. His last sea duty was on the Alabama. Machinist Noel had served for a year as an enlisted man when appointed a machinist in 1908. He was recently on duty on the Arkansas.

Q.M. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., applied for retirement May 22, 1915, after a remarkably good record of service. He requested retirement after a total service of 31 years 1 month and 16 days, including double time earned for actual foreign service. During his entire service he was never placed in arrest or confinement, or otherwise punished in any degree; and with one exception, the result of a vaccination about March, 1891, while serving in Battery G, 4th Artillery, at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Sergeant Summerlin never reported sick or was excused from any duty by a medical officer during his service, though he served in nearly all parts of the United States, one year and eight months in Cuba during the first occupation there, and two tours, aggregating over five years, in the Philippine Islands. He holds seven discharges for enlistments served, of which six bear character "Excellent" and the other "Excellent in every respect." The character on the latter was given by the late Lieut. Col. H. W. Spore, then major of the 8th Cavalry, commanding the District of Ciego, Cuba, and the garrison at Ciego, this near the close of his most difficult tour of duty. He issued, under Major Spore's personal supervision, indigent rations, both Army and insular, to all the indigent natives in the district, in addition to the regular subsistence duties of the garrison. He served his first and second enlistments and third until appointed a commissary sergeant under Capt. William Ennis, commanding Battery G, 4th Artillery (now brigadier general, retired); Capt. Samuel R. Whittall, commanding Company H, 16th Infantry (now brigadier general, retired), and Capt. Constantine Chase, commanding Battery I, 4th Artillery (late lieutenant colonel, C.A.C.), respectively. He was appointed a commissary sergeant, U.S.A., Jan. 3, 1899, and served in that grade since, a period of over sixteen years. During that time Sergeant Summerlin served under thirty-eight accountable officers and prepared the accounts, both money and property, for thirty-six of them, and none ever experienced any trouble as a result of his work. He was born and raised on a farm in North Carolina, and first enlisted at Columbus, Ga., March 6, 1891, while employed by the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company of that place.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward R. von Preissig announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Lieut. Russell Brown Patterson, 12th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Edwin Hudson Spear, of Fox Lane, Flushing, announces the engagement of her daughter, Edwina, to Mr. Reginald Everett Gillmor, of London. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. McDaniel announce the marriage of their daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, to Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, U.S.A., May 18, 1915, at Springfield, Mo. At home after June 1 at Douglas, Ariz.

Miss Dorothy Millikin Bevans, daughter of Major James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bevans, was married to Capt. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., May 25, 1915. The ceremony took place at the quarters of the bride's parents at four in the afternoon. The bride and groom were unattended. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, of Fort Williams, Me., officiated. Capt. and Mrs. Kramer will be at home after June 10 at Fort McKinley, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vetter, of 236 West Seventy-first street, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adeline Consuelo Vetter, to Lieut. E. W. McKee, U.S.N. Miss Vetter made her debut three years ago. Lieutenant McKee was graduated from Annapolis, class of '08, and is attached to the U.S.S. Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. D. C. Martin, 2376 Bayless avenue, St. Paul, Minn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maude E. Martin, to Lieut. Robert G. Calder, U.S.A.

An engagement of much interest in Army circles is that of Miss Elinor Hobart Cutler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Cutler, 360 Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn., to Henry Rice Thompson, of Seattle, Wash., formerly of St. Paul. Mr. Thompson is the son of Mrs. R. E. Thompson and the late Colonel Thompson, U.S.A. "The parents of Miss Cutler and Mr. Thompson," writes a correspondent, "have been identified with social St. Paul for many years past and the bride-to-be has always taken a prominent part in the activities of the younger set."

At a large tea given at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on May 15, announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Brooks, to P.A. Surg. Ernest O. J. Eyttinge, U.S.N., now attached to the naval hospital at that yard. The affair, to which all the ladies of the yard and of the naval contingent in Vallejo had

been bidden to meet Mrs. Brooks's house guests, Mrs. J. V. Rounsfell and Mrs. E. P. Farnsworth, of San Francisco, was one of the prettiest given at the station for several weeks. The house was a bower of climbing roses which were used on the chandeliers and mantels, great festoons of them outlining the windows while the cut blossoms, placed in bowls and vases wherever possible, added to the pretty effect. The reception hall was done entirely in honeysuckle, and here each guest as she entered was presented with a spray of orange blossoms, tied with white tulle, to which were attached the cards of the betrothed couple. Receiving with Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks and their house guests was Mrs. W. A. Eyttinge, Dr. Eyttinge's mother, while in the dining room Mrs. John T. Meyers, Mrs. Lincoln Karmann, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell served, being assisted by Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. Charles C. Soule and Mrs. James Reed, Jr.

Congressman and Mrs. William A. Jones, of Virginia, issued invitations May 22 to the marriage of their daughter, Anne Seymour Jones, to Lieut. Samuel Roland Hopkins, 3d U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church, Warsaw, Va., on the evening of June 9.

Miss Anne Heap Gleaves and Lieut. Thomas Earle Van Metre, U.S.N., whose engagement was announced in the early spring, are to be married on June 19 in St. John's Church, Washington, D.C. Miss Gleaves is a daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., at present commanding the battleship Utah. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Evelina Porter Gleaves. A reception will be held afterward in the house of Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves, No. 1825 Jefferson place, Washington. Lieutenant Van Metre is attached to the U.S.S. New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood-Jones announce the marriage of their daughter, Minto Lockwood, to Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr., April 26, 1915, at the home of her aunt, Miss Wilkes, in the city of Washington. The bride is a great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., who in 1842 discovered the Antarctic Continent. Her grandfather, John Wilkes, Jr., graduated in 1841 from the U.S. Naval Academy, head of the first class that graduated from the Academy. He was afterwards, and for a number of years before his death in 1908, president of the Naval Alumni Association. The happy couple were wished godspeed by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Justice and Mrs. Lamar, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Baker and a host of other well-wishers.

A large and fashionable assemblage filled the Shields, Kas., Presbyterian Church the evening of May 24, 1915, to witness the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Mildred Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Arthur Lockwood Wagner, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Wagner, and William Dickinson Shields. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock by Rev. H. L. Brown. A color scheme of pink and white was effectively carried out with sweet peas and snap-dragons against a background of palms and ferns. The bridal gown was of white taffeta with drapery of white chiffon and Chantilly lace, made with a court train of silver brocade. The bride's veil was held in place with clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride's roses. A bar pin of pearls, the bridegroom's gift, was her only ornament. Miss Elizabeth Stewart, maid of honor, wore a frock of pink chiffon and lace over ivory satin, and her flowers were pink sweet peas. Miss Harriet Cunningham and Miss Louise Graff, bridesmaids, wore frocks of silver pink taffeta, with silver and crystal trimmings, and carried large bunches of pink sweet peas and snap-dragons tied with silver ribbons. Little Miss Margaret Naylor, a niece of the bride, wore a white net and lace lingerie frock, with pink sash and ribbons, and carried a basket of sweetheart roses and sweet peas. Lee Collins served as Mr. Shields's best man, and there were four ushers, Dr. Walter Riddle, Andrew H. Stewart, Charles E. Irwin and Norman Davis. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Thomas H. Howard. Following the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's mother. Mrs. Thomas L. Shields, mother of the groom, assisted in receiving the guests. She wore a black lace costume over white silk and a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Wagner wore a gray chiffon cloth toilette, and a corsage bouquet of lavender orchids. The bridal table held covers for fourteen, and was decorated with pink sweet peas and snap-dragons and pink-shaded candles. Besides the wedding party, at the bride's table were Mrs. Richard Newman, sister of the groom, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Mrs. William K. Naylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Shields will live in Shields after an eastern honeymoon.

Miss Dorothy Morgan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, 15th U.S. Cav., was married at Fort Bliss, Texas, May 16, 1915, to Lieut. Jonathan W. Anderson, 6th U.S. Field Art., as we briefly noted in our last issue, page 1198. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents. While the 15th Cavalry band, seated on the lawn in front of Colonel Morgan's home, played the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin," the bridal party descended the stairs to the drawing room, where the marriage ceremony was performed by Capt. John T. Axton, chaplain of the 20th Infantry, in the presence of the relatives and a few of the most intimate friends of the family. The corner of the room where the ceremony was performed was most attractively massed with ferns and foliage, with baskets of pink sweet peas hung among the greenery. On either side were draped the national colors and the regimental colors of the 15th Cavalry. The bride entered with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her sister, Miss Edith Morgan, was her only attendant. The bride wore a traveling suit of light tan cloth, with hat of corresponding color and a waist of pale pink chiffon and lace. She carried an arm bouquet of bride's roses and ferns, tied with white embroidered net. Miss Edith Morgan was dressed in a white lingerie gown. After the marriage ceremony a wedding reception was held, which was attended by the Army people from the various regiments and a number of El Paso people. The band played a concert during the afternoon. The dining room was decorated with quantities of white sweet peas. Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt assisted in serving refreshments. Chaplain Axton proposed a prettily worded toast to the bride. Bride's roses and white sweet peas filled a large silver receptacle in the center of the table. The bride's cake was ornamented with white sweet peas and these fragrant flowers with ferns surrounded the base of the cake. Ferns were festooned from the chandelier above the table. The bride cut the bride's cake with a saber, after the usual military custom. Tiny bows of narrow white ribbon were about the cake and the girls and bachelors pulled these out. Miss Edith Morgan found the dime attached to her ribbon and Miss Virginia Semple found the button

on her ribbon. Assisting in serving were the girls of the post. Red sweet peas, in bowls and vases, decorated the library effectively. As Lieutenant Anderson and his bride left the house for the afternoon train to Douglas, Ariz., they were showered by the guests with confetti of large pink and white tissue paper hearts. Miss Edith Morgan caught her sister's bouquet as she threw it away. The wedding came as a great surprise to the friends of the young people. It was planned for some time later, but as Batter B, of the 6th Artillery, to which Lieutenant Anderson is attached, has been ordered to leave for duty at the Presidio of Monterey, during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the wedding plans were changed. The young people will spend their honeymoon in Monterey.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Underhill and Dr. Isaac W. Brewer will take place on June 8, 1915, in Bath, N.Y., the home of the bride. Miss Underhill has been a frequent visitor in Washington when her brother, Mr. E. S. Underhill was Representative to Congress. Dr. Brewer is the son of the late Dr. John W. Brewer, U.S.A., and the grandson of Judge Nicholas Brewer, of Indianapolis, Md., and of Dr. Madison Mills, U.S.A.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. Charles Hamilton Dorsey for the marriage of his daughter, Emily Chiles, to Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th U.S. Inf., on June 9, 1915, at six o'clock, 1,323 Tremont street, Galveston, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer Cuthbert Desobry will be at home after July 1, 1,323 Tremont street, Galveston, Texas.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired, died at Boston, Mass., May 20, 1915. He was born in Massachusetts June 9, 1839, and entered the Navy June 2, 1868. He was retired June 9, 1901, and had spent nearly eight years at sea and over twenty on shore duty.

Mrs. Helen Watson Frailey, widow of Rear Admiral Leon A. Frailey, U.S.N., died at Chevy Chase, Md., May 18, 1915.

Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, wife of Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., died at Sierra Madre, Cal., May 21, 1915. Interment at Canton, Ohio.

The death of Mrs. Eleanor G. Folger, wife of Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., retired, occurred at Coronado, Cal., May 16, 1915. With her husband she had been living at Coronado every winter since the former's retirement, and had made a large circle of friends. Her last illness extended over a period of about two months. Admiral Folger left for Cambridge, Mass., the former home of the deceased, where interment was made. Mrs. Folger was born in the Hawaiian Islands sixty years ago.

"The friends of Mrs. William A. Nichols, wife of Col. William A. Nichols, U.S.A., will be shocked to hear of her death on Monday, May 17, 1915, at her home, 141 Palm avenue, San Francisco, Cal., after an illness of over two weeks," writes a correspondent. "Her sweetness, brightness and courage endeared her to all and she leaves many besides her immediately family who will truly mourn her loss." We previously noticed the death of Mrs. Nichols in our issue of May 22, page 1199.

Mrs. Helen Brandegee Zalinski, wife of Col. M. Gray Zalinski, U.S.A., and sister of U.S. Senator Frank B. Brandegee, died May 21, 1915, at the residence of her brother, 64 Hempstead street, New London, Conn. Mrs. Zalinski went to the Philippines about six months ago with her husband, who had been ordered there. Her health became undermined and she returned to New London several weeks ago in an effort to recuperate. For several days she had gradually failed. Mrs. Zalinski was a daughter of the late Augustus Brandegee and Nancy Bosworth Brandegee. She was born in New London and most of her life had made her home there.

"Mrs. David S. Burns, who died at Houston, Texas, on May 11, 1915, after an illness of several months, will be most lovingly remembered by a large family connection of Army and Navy officers and their families," writes a correspondent. "Mrs. Burns as Narcissa Samuels, only daughter of Judge Samuels, of San Antonio, was known and loved by all the old residents of that city, being as beautiful in personal beauty as she was lovely in womanly character. She grew as the constant and devoted companion of her father. Narcissa Samuels married Mr. David S. Burns, of San Antonio, and their married life proved one long honeymoon, blessed by three children—Kathleen Burns, now the widow of Capt. Benjamin Harrison Watkins, U.S.A., who died last September; David S. Burns, Jr., Samuel Burns, and one grandchild, Narcissa Frances Watkins, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Watkins. Mrs. Watkins and daughter went from California, David S., Jr., from Galveston, and Samuel Burns from Chicago, Ill., to be with their devoted mother her last few weeks. All that love could dictate was done. Mr. Burns brought his wife to San Antonio to be laid to rest in the city of her birth and where her early life had been spent, interment being at Mission Burial Park. Rev. Philip Cook, of St. Mark's Church, officiating. It was at this self-same old Episcopal church that Mrs. Burns received the first sacrament of baptism, later was confirmed, and as years passed her marriage vows were plighted there."

Arthur Bradley Hanscom, son of the late Rear Admiral Hanscom, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 12, 1915, after a long illness. Mr. Hanscom was a civil engineer, a graduate of Lehigh University in 1900. He was formerly engaged in engineering work in the South. He is survived by his mother, a wife and daughter.

Mrs. Annie Brudell Donnelly, wife of Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th U.S. Cav., died at Dublin, Ireland, April 25, 1915.

Mr. John Champe, father of Mrs. Illingworth, wife of Chief Musician William Illingworth, C.A.C., died at Fort Riley, Kas., May 12, 1915.

Pierre Martin, inventor of a process for making steel, which, in 1913, was used in making two-thirds of the world's steel, died May 23, 1915, at his home in Paris, France. The Bessemer Gold Medal of the Steel Institute, of England, was awarded to him this month. Martin Brothers, of Sireul, France, of which he was a member, adopted the Siemens regenerative gas furnace in 1860, and began making steel after what is known as the Siemens-Martin process.

Catherine Agnes Griswold, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, 15th U.S. Inf., died at Tientsin, China, April 20.

Admiral von Essen, commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, succumbed to pneumonia at the Marine Hospital at Reval May 21, 1915. He took part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was in command of the Russian

battleship Sebastopol when she was sunk by the Japanese in December, 1904, off Port Arthur. Press despatches last autumn related a success achieved by the Russian Baltic Fleet under command of Admiral von Essen over the Germans.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 22.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., of Boston, were visitors in New York last week for a few days.

Mrs. Berkeley Thorne Merchant spent the week-end in Washington with Mrs. H. S. Berry, of Nashville, Tenn., daughter of W. S. Knox.

Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, wife of Medical Inspector Evans, U.S.N., entertained informally at luncheon at the Shoreham, Washington, on May 21.

Brig. Gen. Peter D. Vroom, U.S.A., retired, who has passed the winter in San Antonio, Texas, is now at the Hotel Astor in New York city for an indefinite visit.

Mrs. George F. Cooper, wife of Captain Cooper, U.S.N., who has been spending several weeks in New York, N.Y., has returned to Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., for June week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson will leave Washington in June for Newport, R.I., where they have engaged rooms at the Muenchinger King for the season.

Mrs. Oliver, wife of Capt. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., was hostess at an attractively appointed luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on May 25. Covers were laid for sixteen guests.

Mrs. Everard E. Hatch, small son and maid will take possession of their cottage at Belfast, Me., June 1. Colonel Hatch will join them July 1 to spend two months' leave before joining his regiment in Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Voight and the Misses Annie and Caroline Voight are the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Shackford was formerly Miss Ena Voight.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Maury Cralle, U.S.A., who have recently been in Douglas, Ariz., were at the Hotel Astor this week en route to the Panama Canal Zone, and were to sail May 27 on the Panama Railroad steamship Allianca.

The Washington Post for May 26 publishes a picture of Mrs. William Dunlap Owens, wife of Surgeon Owens, U.S.N. Mrs. Owens and her three children left Washington, D.C., last month for their summer home at Jamestown, R.I.

Capt. R. E. Wood, U.S.A., and his family, who have been in the Panama Canal Zone for the past ten years, are in New York at the Hotel Astor for an extended visit. Captain Wood will not return to the Canal Zone, but will remain in the United States.

Mrs. Henry C. Breckinridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, and their children will leave Washington the last of May for Marion, Mass., where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Breckinridge's mother, Mrs. Woodman, at her cottage there. The Assistant Secretary will join them there for week-ends when possible.

Among visitors in New York this week at the Hotel Astor were Ensign and Mrs. A. G. Zimmermann, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, Col. Charles H. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. T. M. Spaulding, U.S.A. Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Harmon and their daughter, Miss Harmon, are at the Hotel Astor for a week.

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett will give a garden party on the afternoon of June 8 for Capt. William S. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson. Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett will spend June week at Annapolis. About June 15 Mrs. Barnett will go to Wakefield Manor, her place in Virginia.

Guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week were Comdr. Frank Lyon, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Alabama; Asst. Naval Constr. Alva B. Court, U.S.N., Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., U.S.A., Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C., Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., U.S.A., and Lieut. James L. Kauffman, U.S.N.

Among the visitors at Annapolis, Md., for June week will be the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle, who will be the guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, who will visit Col. and Mrs. Eli K. Cole and Major and Mrs. Robert Dunlap at the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., were in New York at the Hotel Astor for several days last week en route to Shanghai, China. The Admiral will take command of the Asiatic Fleet, to succeed Admiral Cowles, on July 11. Rear Admiral Winterhalter has just been relieved of duty as Aid for Material to the Secretary of the Navy, and under the new law recently passed by Congress he will be a full admiral while in command of the Asiatic Fleet.

Among the Service people attending the charity ball game played by teams from the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs and the Racquet Club of Philadelphia at the American League Park, Washington, on May 22, were Capt. and Mrs. Theodore J. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. Joseph Tracy, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Lieut. Chester Barnett, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, Miss Francise Williams, Col. and Mrs. Charles McCawley, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, Miss Harriet Southerland and Capt. and Mrs. Mason Gulick.

Col. Eduardo Raybaud, Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy, entertained at one of the most elaborate dinner dances of the season at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, May 20. Among his guests were the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Admiral Juan A. Martin, of the Argentine navy; Commodore James C. Gillmore, U.S.N., Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., the Military Attaché of the Spanish Embassy and Mme. de Urcullo, Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore J. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. Russell, Major and Mrs. Duncan, the Misses Clover, daughters of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry C. Wiley, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C.

Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, of Washington, expect to spend the summer at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, spent several days at Raleigh, N.C., during the past week.

A daughter, Mary Ellen, was born to Lieut. G. H. Laird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laird at Portsmouth, Va., May 21, 1915.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, widow of Captain Pyne, U.S.A., is spending some time at the Cheltenham-Revere, Atlantic City, N.J.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oswald H. Ernst and Miss Ernst will spend the summer as usual at their country home at Buena Vista Springs, Pa.

Mrs. Townsend Whelen and daughter will sail from New York on June 9 via the United Fruit Line for Panama to join Mr. Whelen at Camp Gaillard.

A son, Benjamin Merritt Warfield, was born to the wife of Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, U.S.A., at Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., Dec. 20, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dougherty, U.S. Signal Corps, announce the birth of a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, on May 18, 1915, at Agnew Hospital, San Diego, Cal.

Miss Anita Kite has joined her parents, Surg. and Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, at Washington, after a series of visits in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Old Point Comfort, Va.

P.A. Surg. Micajah Boland, U.S.N., Mrs. Boland and son are visiting at Falls Church, Va. Surgeon Boland is waiting orders after the completion of a tour of sea duty.

Mrs. Berkeley Thorne Merchant will leave Baltimore this week to join her husband at Fort Riley, having spent several months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Hatfield.

Mrs. Henry C. Mustin will leave shortly to join Lieutenant Commander Mustin, U.S.N., at Pensacola, Fla., where he has been detailed as commandant at the Navy aeronautic station.

Mrs. W. W. Lorshbough and little daughter, Elizabeth, will be with Mrs. Lorshbough's mother, Mrs. N. K. Hubbard, of Fargo, N.D., during Lieutenant Lorshbough's cruise to the Mediterranean.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger will open their summer home in New Hampshire the last week in May, where their daughter, Mrs. Mandeville Carlisle, and her children will spend the summer with them.

Mrs. William C. Gorgas, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, was hostess at a large party of auction at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 21. Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., poured tea.

Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., has been the guest for two weeks of Miss Phister at her home, "The Roses," 320 East Spruce avenue, Inglewood, Cal., while Mrs. Phister has been visiting her other daughter, Mrs. W. B. Cowin, at Douglas, Ariz.

Among the dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on May 20, were Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., and Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., made a speech at the dedication of the new Engineering Building of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., on May 21. His address touched solely upon engineering and the extensive field open to the engineer of to-day.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., her daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Tittman, and granddaughter, little Louise Tittman, are spending a month at Atlantic City, N.J., and will go from there to Warrenton, Va., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. A. A. Hurd, of Topeka, Kas., wife of the general attorney of the Santa Fé Railroad, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, and Captain Cullen at Columbus Barracks. Mrs. Hurd returned home May 14. Capt. and Mrs. Cullen entertained May 19 with two tables of bridge, honoring Mrs. Hurd.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Watkins, widow of Captain Watkins, U.S.A., who died last September, has been with her father, brothers and relatives in San Antonio for the past week. Mrs. Watkins and her little daughter, Narcissa Frances Watkins, leave for their future home, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on May 24.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis H. Watkins, U.S.A., were at the Hotel Astor for the week, the Captain coming to New York to attend a board meeting of the Waterways Commission, held in the Chamber of Commerce Building Friday and Saturday of last week. Captain Watkins made the surveys for the proposed Lake Erie and the Lake Michigan canal.

The Misses Baxter gave an informal evening party at their home in the Boston Navy Yard on May 26 in honor of their guest, Miss Elizabeth Chase. Miss Chase has left for Jamestown, R.I., where she will join her mother, Mrs. Volney O. Chase. Miss Gerrish Smith was the week-end guest of the Misses Baxter, attending the informal hop at the Boston Armory Saturday evening. Miss Margaret Baxter left May 28 for Annapolis, where she will be for June week. She also expects to visit in Washington and New York before returning to the Boston Navy Yard.

A charming Mother Goose matinée given recently at the Grand Opera House, San Antonio, Texas, by the small girls and boys for the benefit of the free bed fund, baby camp of a local hospital, proved a happy success. The orchestra consisted of young ladies, with Miss Maud Cunyers as leader, Miss Octavia Bullis as harpist. Twelve small girls, dressed as Geisha girls, executed a march, and with their fans executed many pretty figures. Little Miss Muffet was graphically given by Barbara Funston, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston. "There was a little girl" with the curl was also very sweetly portrayed by Barbara Funston, as was Peas Porridge Hot.

"Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Clark, Texas," says the News-Mail of Brackettville, Texas, May 31, "is making arrangements to secure a complete and beautiful series of lantern slides to illustrate his lectures on the California Expositions, which he will visit this summer. He will go first to San Diego, and during three months covered by his leave he will endeavor to become thoroughly familiar with the Panama-California and Panama-Pacific fairs, and he promises to tell us all about the big shows when he returns. The promised lectures will not only furnish the post people with entertainments, but will afford a real educational event to the citizens and families of this county seat. Throughout the entire school year Chaplain Bateman has given one lecture each month to the schools, and he has done this without thought of remuneration, and his services are deeply appreciated by our people."

P.A. Paymr. Omar Conger, U.S.N., spent several days in Washington last week.

Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., will spend the summer at the Island Villa, Grand Isle, Vt.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. W. Kimball opened their summer home, "Old Brick," Paris, Me., this week.

Surg. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar are spending some time at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder have opened up their country home near Frederick, Md., for the season.

A son, Douglas Hosmer Robertson, was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. G. E. Robertson, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1915.

Comdr. and Mrs. Adelbert Althouse and the latter's mother, Mrs. Charles M. Drake, have been spending the past week in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Randolph Perry Scudder and small daughter are at the Villa Margherita, Charleston, S.C., during the stay of the Olympia in that port.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, U.S.A., and children will leave Washington the latter part of June for Woodbury Forest, Va.

A daughter, Mary Agnes, was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Pelot, Ord. Dept., of Benicia Arsenal, Cal., at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin at their K street residence in Washington on May 24.

Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., who has been taken ill, has been ordered to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles were luncheon hosts at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on May 23, entertaining in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hincks, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., announce the birth of a daughter, Rosemary, May 24, 1915, at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. B. Allison, who has been living at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas, since the return of her husband from duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has gone to Pasadena, Cal., to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, 102 Ford place, Pasadena, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Stott left Boston May 25 for a month's trip to the San Francisco Fair, during which they will visit the Grand Caxton, Yosemite and Yellowstone Park. Lieutenant Stott is attached to the New Jersey, now at Boston for overhaul period.

In the annual musical and oratorical contest between the senior and junior classes of the Plattsburg State Normal School Mr. W. J. Stannard, bandmaster of the 30th Infantry Band, was selected by the faculty to act as judge for the musical contest. At the close of the contest the juniors were awarded the musical honors.

Major William J. L. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., assistant to the Surgeon General, and Capt. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in charge of the department laboratory of the Central Department at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., have been appointed by the President as delegates to represent the United States at the Ninth International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held at San Francisco July 18 to 24, 1915.

Among the recent changes in the duties of high medical officers of the U.S. Navy are the following: Med. Dir. Charles F. Stokes has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and granted six months' sick leave, and his duties at Philadelphia will be taken up by Med. Dir. Oliver Diehl, who has been relieved from recruiting duty. Med. Insp. C. M. De Valin has been detached from duty at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Navy Recruiting Station at Philadelphia, vice Diehl, relieved.

Miss Josephine McCormack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCormack, Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn., who has been spending several months with Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, writes our Fort Snelling correspondent, "will sail June 2 for San Francisco and return to St. Paul early in July. Miss McCormack is a sister of Mrs. Massee. Capt. James A. Lynch, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., is now in Washington, D.C., where he will spend a short leave before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. Lynch accompanied him and they are staying at the Powhatan."

Justice Benedict, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 24, reserved decision on an application by Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, 1st U.S. Inf., for a writ of prohibition restraining Surrogate Ketcham from appointing Mrs. Jean Scofield as final administratrix of the estate of her husband, Charles W. Scofield, grandfather of Lieutenant Scofield. Mrs. Scofield was Miss Jean Fitzsimmons prior to her marriage to Mr. Scofield, which took place at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on Feb. 2, 1914, three hours before his death. She had nursed him during a long illness. Mr. Scofield was seventy years old and the bride forty-two years his junior. A suit attacking the validity of the marriage was decided in favor of Mrs. Scofield, and she was appointed as qualified administratrix of the estate, which is said to be worth \$80,000. Lieutenant Scofield appealed from the decision appointing Mrs. Scofield, and in his petition for a writ of prohibition he says there is no need of the appointment of a final administratrix until his appeal has been decided.

Mr. Philip M. Lydig, of New York, a former captain of U.S. Volunteers in 1898, is now serving in the Russian army. Captain Lydig is in his fifty-eighth year. He volunteered in the Spanish War, was commissioned captain and commissary of Volunteers. He went to France for several months following the Spanish War and made a close study of the military situation in that country. The information gained during this visit, with his knowledge of German military methods gained while he was a student at Berlin University, put him in a position in which his services would be valuable to the Allies, and at the beginning of the present war he began serving their interests by purchasing materials and horses for them in this country. He came into direct touch with the Russian authorities, it is said, through negotiating the purchases of large numbers of mounts for Cossacks. Captain Lydig was born on the old Lydig estate in the Bronx, and was graduated from Harvard in 1889. In 1902 he married the former Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, and in 1903 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Harvard, Union, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York, and the M.O.L.U.S. and Spanish-American War Veterans. His father served as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War.

A daughter, Katherine Virginia, was born to Ensign and Mrs. F. G. Crisp at Annapolis Friday, May 21, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis announce the birth of a son, Hayne Ellis, jr., at Kansas City, Mo., on May 16, 1915.

Dr. B. F. Mertzmann, of San Diego, Cal., in a letter to the Sun of that city May 20 gives high praise to the 13th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., for the high artistic program and the fine rendition of the same at a recent concert. Mr. V. F. Safranck is the leader.

Comdr. Sherburne C. Van Tassel, grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, on May 31, announces that the reviewing officer will be Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N. He will review the parade from the stand at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Eighty-ninth street and Riverside Drive. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will also review the parade from the same stand.

At Governors Island Mr. and Mrs. Powers, who have been guests of Mrs. Powers' brother, Major A. E. Truby, for a week or more, have left. Mr. Frederick Bellinger has been appointed assistant manager of the 'varsity football team of Columbia College. Mr. Bellinger, in connection with the training camp work of the college rowing crews, is leaving next week for Poughkeepsie. The family of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Med. Corps, have arrived and are settled in the Chief Surgeon's quarters.

Jonathan and Frank Daniels, sons of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, will participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Maine memorial mast at Arlington National Cemetery May 31 at 3:30 o'clock. The ensign will be run up and broken out by Jonathan Daniels, and after this the two boys will grasp the balyards and run up the international code signal, spelling the word Maine on one halyard and 1915 on the other. Secretary Daniels, the father of these boys, will make a brief address. Present at the ceremonies will be Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, whose son, Ensign Worth Bagley, was the first man who fell in the Spanish-American War; and also Mrs. Josephus Daniels, daughter of Mrs. Bagley.

The annual military ball given by Capt. and Mrs. I. L. Reeves, U.S.A., at the University of Vermont, Burlington, May 25, where Captain Reeves is on duty, was a most successful affair. The gymnasium, which was prettily decorated, was filled with members of the cadet battalion and faculty and upper classmen, as well as many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Reeves. From large tents in the annex during the evening Army rations were served, consisting of baked beans, hardtack and coffee. In the receiving line Capt. and Mrs. Reeves were assisted by Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, U.S.A., Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Adjutant General of Vermont, Congressman and Mrs. Frank L. Greene, President and Mrs. Guy Potter Benton, Col. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Miller, Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, Miss Peck, Major ad Mrs. F. E. Clark and Major R. W. Daniels, U.V.M. Battalion. The officers of the cadet battalion presented Captain Reeves with a cup as a token of their appreciation of his work in raising the battalion to its present high standing. Congressman Greene gave a short address, congratulating the battalion, informing them of the benefit of their training and the advisability of being prepared for the possibility of war.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., was a witness before Judge Hunt in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, New York city, May 24. Contending lawyers argued heatedly over the point as to whether much of the testimony he wished to give for the Government in the Panama commissary fraud case could be admitted. General Goethals finally succeeded in telling about amalgamating the commissary department of the railroad and the subsistence department of the Canal Zone and putting them under the superintendence of Major Eugene T. Wilson, U.S.A. He said he had done that for efficiency. When court was adjourned the lawyers were still fighting over the point as to whether that commissary department was part of the railroad or of the construction work of the Canal Zone. General Goethals testified next day at length about the organization of the commissary department. He admitted that it was under the Panama Railroad Company, which the defense argues is a private corporation and against which no offense has been committed. He explained that the use of the commissary department under the Panama Railroad permitted a freer use of money for purchases and receipts than would have been possible if the money had to go through the hands of the U.S. Treasury in every transaction.

ARMY ITEMS.

The War Department has issued new specifications for the uniform of the United States Army, corrected to March 11, 1915, prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., has issued a handy roster showing the rank, duties and addresses of the officers of the Signal Corps and the list of officers who have been detailed in the Signal Corps as assigned to aviation duty, corrected to April 15, 1915.

The Secretary of War has appointed Brig. Gen. Walter A. Harris, of the National Guard of Georgia, a member of the National Militia Board, succeeding Major Harry S. Berry, National Guard of Tennessee.

Chaplain Alexander P. Landry, 12th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army May 25, 1915, was a Roman Catholic. He is a native of New York, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army Feb. 20, 1911. His last post of duty was at Fort Robinson, Nebr.

The opening game of polo at the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, began May 25 between the Philadelphia Country Club and the 5th U.S. Cavalry teams, for the second Wooster cup. The Country Club won the game by a score of 17 to 10½. The 5th Cavalry team was composed of Capt. W. D. Forsyth, Lieuts. P. H. Sheridan, H. M. Groninger and J. Milliken.

At Fort Bliss, on May 23, the men of Co. E, 20th Inf., commanded by Lieut. J. E. Boswell, had the details of the Sunday morning service in camp in charge. This was to be the last service before the regiment goes on the target range and Chaplain John T. Axton's last address before his summer vacation, therefore the men aimed to make the program and appointments more attractive than usual. Mrs. A. H. Goldstein and Mrs. H. E. Bowles were the soloists, and the 20th Infantry band had three selections. The men of the company provided the decorations, arranged for the solos, selected the hymns and furnished the ushers. At the 6th Infantry camp Chaplain John A. Randolph preached, and Chief Musician Max Muller's orchestra, which has been re-

organized and equipped, played together for the first time at a public gathering.

The Institute of Musical Art of New York city, of which Frank Damrosch is the head, has a U.S. Army Bandmaster Class, the object of which is to teach a certain number of selected bandsmen each year with a view to fitting them to become bandmasters in our Army whenever occasion may present. The course covers a period of two years, each student being trained progressively in the practical technique of all instruments used in the band, ear training and solfeggio, theory including musical acoustics, history of music, arrangement of band music, conducting, and, last, teaching. Arthur A. Clappé, principal of the Department of Military Music in the Institute, says that "it is thus hoped to qualify the students to fill the responsible position of bandmaster and to raise the standard of musical performance in our Army bands to a higher level than obtains at present." The Institute is endowed and its trustees in 1911 placed ten two-year free scholarships at the disposal of the War Department. By the selection of five bandsmen each year to take the place of the graduating class there will always be ten Army students at the Institute. On June 3 the following five students who entered in 1913 will graduate, having won their scholarships in competitive examination: James C. Eldridge, principal musician, 12th U.S. Inf.; Fred S. Jenkins, sergeant, band, U.S. Engs.; Hermann O. Webel, sergeant, band, 6th Co., C.A.C.; Fred B. Rogers, sergeant, band, 2d U.S. Inf., and James E. Simmons, corporal, band, 29th U.S. Inf. Under the auspices of the Institute a demonstration recital was given in honor of Gen. Leonard Wood, the officers and ladies of Governors Island at Corbin Hall on May 27 by the Army students of the Institute.

An item in the New York Sun of May 27 suggests a method of dealing with the Socialist abusers of the Army and the flag which we hope to see applied wherever these fellows venture to open their mouths. Richard Boyajian, twenty years old, of 474 Third avenue, a member of Dr. Bouck White's Church of the Social Revolution, was held in \$300 bail by Magistrate Breen in Yorkville Court May 26 on the charge of disorderly conduct in insulting the uniform of the U.S. Army. It was stated by Assistant District Attorney Spies in requesting an adjournment that the charge if upheld constituted a crime that in the present time of stress was practically treason and that for that reason he wished to go into the case with particular care. Boyajian, according to Lewis Sacks, a member of the 101st Company of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Jay, who was the complainant, shouted during a soap box oration in Union square Tuesday night that every soldier wearing the uniform was a "murderer, a boob and a raving maniac." He indicated at the time Louis Sacks and John McCormack, C.A.C., Fort Jay, and a wagon load of members of the 9th Regiment, National Guard, which was passing. Sacks and McCormack demanded an apology, whereupon, they say, Boyajian continued that those in the White House were no better, being only instigators of murder. This was too much for the crowd. It rushed in to help the soldiers and Boyajian was extracted by the police with difficulty. The case will be heard finally on Friday. As treason is an offense against the United States it can be punished anywhere within the jurisdiction of a United States court.

Marking the point from which Major Gen. Edward Braddock and his force of British regulars and Virginia troops, with Col. George Washington as aide-de-camp, departed from Alexandria, Va., in April, 1755, on the disastrous expedition to take Fort Duquesne, the present site of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the war against French and Indians, an interesting monument was unveiled at Alexandria, Va., May 26, by the Society of the Colonial Dames of Virginia. One of the old British cannon abandoned here by General Braddock surmounts the monument. Forming the base are relics of bygone days, in the shape of cobblestones which for more than a century had served the city of Alexandria as paving, and which show the ruts worn by the artillery and transport of the Northern armies during the Civil War. The stones are said by tradition to have been laid on Alexandria's streets by Hessian soldiers captured in the War of the Revolution by the Continental troops.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, the well known inventor and manufacturer of explosives, is to appear in motion pictures in a play based on his book, "Defenseless America," for which films are being made by the Vitagraph Company. "The play," says the New York Herald, "will be known as 'The Battle Cry of Peace,' and, like the book, will show the danger incurred by a prosperous country in neglecting its means of defense, leaving its gates open to the invasion of a foe prepared to enforce its demands with modern weapons and machinery of war. The need of an aerial fleet will be among the shortcomings of the United States military and naval forces shown in the play."

From the national headquarters of the Security League at 31 Pine street, New York city, a call has been sent out for the enrolment of the first American army of one million volunteer workers, which will shortly be called upon to give united support to the following program: (1) Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements; (2) the adoption of a definite military policy; (3) a stronger, better balanced Navy; (4) an effective mobile Regular Army; (5) better government support for the National Guard; (6) the creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service.

The directors of the du Pont Powder Company May 26 declared regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the common stock, together with an extra cash dividend of two per cent., and a five per cent. dividend on preferred shares of the Atlas Powder Company. This is a result of orders received by the company during the past several months, especially for smokeless powder. The dividend, equivalent to nine per cent., is the largest ever made by the du Pont Company.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

An appeal for glasses and telescopes for the use of the British troops in the field resulted in the contribution of 16,000, coming from all over the world. A further appeal is now made by Lady Roberts, the daughter of "Bobs."

A total of \$2,228,275 has been paid on 22,882 claims by British industrial assurance companies, \$10,000,000 by life insurance companies, \$1,000,000 by friendly and thrift societies.

Though the output of munitions of war in England has, according to Mr. Lloyd-George, increased twenty-one fold since September, it is still insufficient.

We have quoted a statement by Mr. Lloyd George that in the fortnight's fighting in and around Neuve Chapelle "almost as much ammunition was expended by our artillery as during the whole of the Boer War." The London Times history of that war gives the British shell expenditure as something over 197,000. During the battles of the Marne, fought on a very much wider front, the ammunition expended by the British and French batteries together did not exceed 180,000 rounds, according to the Times.

The London Evening News received a despatch from its Copenhagen correspondent May 20 saying the report is current in German naval circles that seventeen German submarines have been lost since Feb. 18, the date of the commencement of the submarine blockade of England.

A telegram from Harwich, England, May 25, says a British destroyer arrived there bringing a German submarine and mechanician from a Taube aeroplane which was found floating in the North Sea. The aeroplane had been forced by engine trouble to descend. After the Germans had been rescued the aeroplane was sunk.

It only recently became known in New Haven, Conn., says a press despatch, that Capt. Bernard Smyth-Pigott, of a British infantry regiment, has been there for six months supervising the manufacture by the Winchester Arms Company for the British government of 500,000 army rifles of a new pattern.

Admiral Sir Henry Jackson has been appointed British First Sea Lord to replace Lord Fisher, who resigned, supposedly because of friction with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Jackson was Chief of the War Staff in 1912 and commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, in 1914. He entered the navy in 1868. Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, who was First Sea Lord from 1909 until 1912, when he retired, is recalled to the Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Zeppelin airships have made a new raid upon the Thames Valley, dropping bombs at Southend, forty miles from London. The Admiralty report says that the property damage was slight, but that two women were killed and a child was injured. Aircraft belonging to the Royal Flying Corps chased the invaders from the British shores. A Berlin official despatch of May 27 speaks of this raid as a "successful attack on British fortifications at Southend-on-Sea."

The British mine-layer Princess Irene, formerly a Canadian Pacific steamer, which was taken over by the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war, was blown to pieces at Sheerness Harbor, England, May 27, as the result of an internal explosion. How the disaster occurred perhaps never will be known, as all aboard, estimated at nearly four hundred, perished. Of the victims of the explosion, which an Admiralty report declared to be accidental, 250 were in the crew. Seventy-eight were shipwrights at work aboard the vessel, which was undergoing repairs. It was also reported here that nearly 100 other workmen were aboard. The explosion killed a four-year-old girl four miles from the scene. Reports from surrounding towns show that the force of the explosion threw fragments of charred wreckage over an area of several miles and broke many windows.

A British submarine entered the Sea of Marmora May 24 and sank three Turkish transports filled with troops and ammunition, according to an unofficial Athens despatch. Only twelve men of the many hundreds said to be on the Turkish transports reached shore, it is reported.

An official statement issued by the Turkish General Staff May 24 stated that the twenty-five-year-old gunboat Pelenk-i-Derin was sunk that day by a hostile submarine. Two of the crew were killed, but all the others, it is said, escaped without injury. The Pelenk-i-Derin was built at Kiel in 1890. Her displacement was 886 tons. She was used as a seagoing depot ship for the topedoboot flotilla.

A telegram from Constantinople May 25 says it is announced officially there that a Turkish submarine sank Russian warship in the Black Sea. The despatch adds that Turkey succeeded for some time in concealing the fact that this submarine was in operation, and that the complete results of its activities are unknown. A wireless despatch from Berlin May 24 reported that a Russian warship, probably the battleship Panteleimon of 12,600 tons, had been sunk in the Black Sea, with the loss of 1,400 men. The despatch gave no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine. The number of men on board was probably exaggerated, as her complement was 741. She was built in 1902, had a speed of seventeen knots, and her main battery was four 12-inch guns. No confirmation of the loss has yet been made by Russia.

The big guns taken by the Turk-German force for an attack on the Suez Canal were buried long in advance in the desert close to the positions which they took up, and they were re-interred when the attack was found to have failed. It is also said that a traction engine was employed to drag these guns from their place of sepulture to that where they came into action, the gun carriages being furnished with three wheels, each about eighteen inches wide, one of these being under the trail of the gun. Search is, we understand, being made for these guns, and already a considerable amount of shrapnel shells have been found buried in the sand dunes of the desert.

The fact that there has been a notable falling off in the activity of the German submarines in the North Sea is assumed to be due in part to the activity of the British submarines. From the outbreak of the war up to May 1 112 British merchant ships and trawlers were destroyed or sunk by the German navy. Only forty-six of these have fallen victims to the attack of submarines—forty-six since Feb. 18—a dozen have been sunk by mines, and the other fifty-four by the enemy's cruisers. During this period 18,620 oversea steamers of more than 300 tons have passed in and out of the mercantile ports of the United Kingdom. In the last year of the old wars, in the days of masts and sails, the enemies of England

destroyed over 650 of her merchant ships by their corsairs and commerce destroyers in twelve months; 112 ships in these days of steam and submarines in about nine months, as against 650 in one year in the days of sail and surface craft only.

A London despatch of May 19 to the New York Sun tells us that two years ago an English inventor devised a scheme for the use of gases in warfare. He submitted the plan to the British War Office, but received no encouragement. When the first news of the use of gas by the Germans appeared this man went to the War Office again and his plans were readily accepted. He was asked how much money he wanted for the method, but declined to accept a penny, turning over the chemical formula and the mechanical device without remuneration. Two large factories, it is said, are now preparing the necessary materials. The Sun calls attention to the fact that "the compact concerning asphyxiating gases and that concerning expanding bullets have survived the ruin of most of the tablets in the Palace of Peace. The two obligations are binding. The two treaties are alive; the violation of either is a national dishonor. Not the least remarkable feature in this extraordinary situation is to be found in the fact that if the United States should enter the world war the use of asphyxiating gases and the use of dum-dum bullets would immediately and automatically become legitimate warfare in the case of any and all of the dozen belligerents. These two declarations were neither ratified nor even signed by the Government of this Republic."

Hartmannsweilerkopf, the center of fighting in Alsace, is, the London Times of May 1 tells us, "not nearly the highest peak in the great mountain mass called the Ballon de Guebweiler, of which it forms part. Molkenrain, the next peak, which is in the possession of the French, is 500 feet higher, and the Ballon itself is over 4,000 feet high, while Hartmannsweilerkopf is less than 3,000 feet. But its position at the mouth of the St. Amarin Valley and overlooking the plain of Alsace to the east, as far as the Rhine and the Hartz and Black Forests, and to the south up to the Jura Mountains, gives it a special importance. Its northern slope is broken up into a number of little valleys which run down to the River Lauch, flowing from the base of the Great Ballon, and on its eastern side it drops steeply into the vine-covered plain of Alsace, girdled by a chain of little villages stretching from Cernay to Sulz. These villages, together with Wolfskopf and the northern and southern and the greater part of the eastern slopes of Hartmannsweilerkopf (which the French *poilus* have nicknamed 'Le Vieil Armand'), are in the hands of the Germans. On the side away from the plain it is separated from Molkenrain and the smaller mountain group dominating Thann and Steinbach at the mouth of the St. Amarin Valley by a semi-circular valley. The ravines by which this side of Molkenrain are broken are particularly steep. To the north, between Molkenrain and the Ballon de Guebweiler, there is a depression or pass called the Col de Kolschlag. The possession by the French of this formidable acropolis, with its strongly marked features, is a standing nuisance to the Germans, as it not only prevents them from getting into the Valley of St. Amarin, but makes it difficult for them to keep a footing in Cernay."

According to a story cabled May 24 from Rotterdam in the New York Tribune, furnished by the mate of an American ship who, it is said, managed to get ashore at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, the great British North Sea fleet is based in a safe harbor there all ready and waiting an opportunity to battle with the German fleet if it leaves Kiel. By years of labor and the expenditure of much money the British, the article says, have transformed the barren, desolate Orkney Islands into one of the strongest naval positions in the world. It is Great Britain's Kiel Canal and Wilhelmshaven all in one. The great feature about this base, it is stated, is its inaccessibility and the harbor is practically land-locked, broad and deep. The Orkney Islands are 440 sea miles from the mouth of the Ems and 360 miles from the entrance to the Skager Rack. According to the observing American mate, "there were more than seventy great warships lying at anchor under the lee of the Island of Hoy. Forty of these were dreadnaughts and battle cruisers. Thirty were older battleships and large armored cruisers. In other parts of the bay were warships of other types. To the left of the battleship fleet was an armada of more than 100 wicked looking destroyers, while still farther to the left was a fleet of armed merchantmen, probably to be used as transports. Behind the dreadnaught fleet, built out from the sandy shore, was a long wharf with several small buildings upon it. To this wharf a fleet of submarines was tied in groups of four."

FORT GRANT NOTES.

Fort Grant, Canal Zone, May 15, 1915.

Fort Grant, situated at the Pacific entrance to the canal and with the beautiful bay of Panama on the other side, is one of our newest posts and promises to be when completed one of the largest and finest. It is planned to have ten companies of Coast Artillery here. There are half that number at present. Thousands of workmen, mostly Jamaican negroes, are employed on the reservation building, non-com, staff, barracks and officers' quarters. All the buildings are of concrete and are very cool and comfortable. The writer does not find the days any warmer here than in the States at this time of the year, and the nights are very pleasant, it very often being necessary to use a blanket. The officers' quarters are built in the apartment style, the lieutenants' sets having four and the captains' two apartments to the building. The main road is nearing completion and will be an excellent driveway, running, as it does, entirely around the reservation and across the breakwater to Naos Island. Officers who expect to come down here and own machines should certainly bring them. This is a place where you need one to get any where and all the roads are good.

Colonel Cronkhite and the acting governor inspected this post last Thursday and were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Mitchell. While going to night drill last Monday one of the men fell from the train while it was crossing the trestle and was painfully injured by falling on the rocks.

The 116th Company, with Lieutenants Cullen and Evans and a hundred and sixteen men, arrived April 29 from Fort Sweeny, Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy for a few days after their arrival. Major and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell have as house guest Mrs. Mitchell's mother of the Major, and Mrs. Stebbins, father of Mrs. J. B. Mitchell.

Mrs. Aubrey, of Panama City, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lull. Lieut. J. F. Walker expects to leave soon for three months' leave, to be spent traveling through South and Central America and the last few weeks at his home in the States.

A full battalion paraded for the first time last Monday evening and made a very good showing.

The new concrete commissary opened for business in Balboa Monday morning. Beautifully decorated with tropical palms and ferns and complete in every detail, it is a regular department store.

The Coast Artillery, until recently at the bottom of the Canal League, has taken a new lease on life and is now hovering around first place. Several excellent players were discovered

among the new arrivals from the States. Last Sunday they beat Balboa, the champions, by a score of 4 to 2.

The American-Hawaiian steamship Pennsylvanian, bound for San Francisco, after two days at sea discovered a fire in the forward hold and put back to Balboa. The firemen and crew were unable to combat the flames and smoke and several hundred of our men volunteered their services and worked hard for three days and nights, finally getting the fire under control and saving a good part of the valuable cargo, which consisted of pianos, sewing machines, etc.

We have a moving picture show every night, consisting of seven reels, usually very good. Just now they are shown outdoors, but it is planned to use the large room in the new administration building as soon as the rainy season sets in.

The 40th Company, with Captain Patterson, Lieutenants Green and Craig and a hundred and fifty enlisted men, arrived this week from Fort Howard. They are in temporary frame quarters until their new concrete barracks are finished. A wagonette and fine pair of mules also arrived this week, for which we are thankful, as it is a long, long way to the commissary, and our supplies are right there."

THE ARMY.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave one month, about June 8, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf. (May 19, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about July 4, 1915, to Major Hanson E. Ely, 7th Inf. (May 17, 2d Div.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf. (May 17, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about June 11, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Hamilton Templeton, 28th Inf. (May 17, 2d Div.)

S.O., MAY 26, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month, relief duty in Signal Corps, June 2, 1915, granted Capt. Alvin C. Voris, S.C.

Capt. Oliver P. Robinson, Inf., promoted from first lieutenant, 21st Infantry, with rank from April 22, 1915, assigned 19th Infantry after July 1, 1915; upon expiration leave heretofore granted to Fort Sill.

Capt. Parker Hitt, transferred from 6th to 19th Infantry, July 1, 1915; will proceed.

First Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf., detailed duty on staff of School of Musketry, Fort Sill, July 1, 1915.

Leave one month, June 1, 1915, granted Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf.

Leave two months, June 6, 1915, granted Major Isaac Erwin, Inf.

Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C., relieved duty Fort Snelling time to proceed to July 1, 1915, to San Francisco, take transport July 5 for Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., relieved duty Fort Laramie time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport Aug. 5, 1915, for Philippines.

Second Lieut. Harry J. Keeley, 9th Inf., to West Point on Aug. 24, 1915, for duty at U.S. Military Academy.

Par. 66, S.O. 115, May 18, 1915, War D., relating to Capts. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C., and Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C., revoked.

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, C.A.C., detailed service to fill vacancy in Q.M. Corps, June 19, 1915, vice Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C., relieved detail that Corps, June 18.

Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C., relieved duty on staff commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco, July 1; assigned 156th Company, C.A.C., July 2, 1915; join company.

Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 158th Company, C.A.C., effective July 1; on unassigned list.

Par. 18, S.O. 116, May 19, 1915, War D., so amended to assign Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C., to 13th Company, C.A.C., instead of 158th Company, C.A.C., to take effect June 19.

S.O., MAY 27, 1915, WAR DEPT.

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 94, April 23, 1915, War D., as directs Major George McD. Weeks, 9th Inf., upon expiration present leave to join his regiment is amended so as to direct Major Weeks, upon expiration leave, to report to Commanding General, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with regiment of 8th Brigade until July 1, 1915, after which he will join regiment.

Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Cav., recently promoted from captain, 11th Cavalry, with rank from April 17, 1915, attached to 11th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Harry W. Stephenson, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 97th Company, to take effect not earlier than July 1, and will then proceed to Fort Winfield Scott for assignment to company in his command.

G.O. 22, APRIL 23, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables giving the allowance of clothing in kind for enlisted men, the articles of clothing issued without charge to enlisted men, the money allowance for clothing drawn by enlisted men, prices at which articles of clothing and equipage will be charged, sizes of clothing, and allowances of tableware and kitchen utensils, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to go into effect July 1, 1915.

The articles enumerated furnished to the Militia shall have added to the prices given the cost of packing.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost price.

At posts where this order shall not have been received by July 1, 1915, G.O. 32, War D., 1914, as amended by G.O. 58, War D., 1914, will govern until the receipt of this order.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 25, MAY 10, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Change Pars. 9, 100, 148, 370, 726, 733, 1387 and 1539, Army Regulations, and add Par. 1512½ to the Army Regulations. The new paragraph is as follows:

1512½. New designs of seacoast armament and ammunition and of ordnance material pertaining thereto, and of improvements therein, and the means for meeting deficiencies in such armament, ammunition and material, and new designs of ordnance material and all essential changes in such material pertaining to the mobile Army, will be presented by the Chief of Ordnance to the Chief of Staff for reference to the War Department Board of Review, and the approval by the Secretary of War of the proceedings of the Board with reference thereto will constitute his approval of the designs which is contemplated by regulations. (C. A. R., No. 25, May 10, 1915.)

G.O. 12, MAY 12, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

A preliminary tournament will be held at Fort Bliss, Texas, commencing Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, for the purpose of selecting a regimental team to represent the Cavalry Division in the International Mounted Competitions and Exhibitions at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., the first week in October, 1915.

Teams representing the 3d, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 15th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery will take part in the preliminary tournament.

Each regimental team will consist of six officers and twenty-four enlisted men, with authorized mounts. Enlisted men will be selected, so far as practicable in the proportion of one non-commissioned officer and one enlisted man from each troop of cavalry, and two non-commissioned officers and two enlisted men from each battery of field artillery, provided it can be done without weakening the team.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., is designated as executive officer of preliminary tournament, and will proceed not later than Sept. 1, 1915, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of conducting the tournament.

Regimental teams from the regiments designated in Par. 2 of this order will report to the commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Texas, and to Brigadier General Parker, executive officer of the preliminary tournament, at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 1, 1915. The officers and enlisted men, with their authorized mounts, will be assembled at regimental headquarters as soon after July 1, 1915, as practicable for training, the journeys from outlying stations to regimental headquarters being made, where practicable, without expense to the Government.

During the period of regular training (July and August) regi-

mental commanders are authorized to excuse members of the team—officers and enlisted men—from all duty which will interfere with the regular training of the team.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave two months, about May 15, 1915, to Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, Douglas, Ariz. (May 3, S.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C., on or before the expiration of his present sick leave will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that department until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to Philippines on the transport from San Francisco about July 5, 1915, and will proceed on that transport to Manila for duty. Major Dutton is relieved from station at Alcatraz, Cal., upon reporting to the commanding general, Western Department, as herein directed. (May 20, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 57, March 10, 1915, War D., relating to Major Salmon F. Dutton and Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., is revoked. (May 20, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from detail in the Q.M. Corps, to Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M.C. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C., will report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as his assistant. (May 21, War D.)

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M.C., will report in person to the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Q.M., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Major Samuel V. Ham, Inf., of those duties. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, July 10, 1915. (May 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Richard L. Thomas, Q.M.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5 for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Juan Maysonet, Q.M.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., on or before expiration of furlough, to report at post of San Juan, P.R., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 109, War D., May 11, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, Q.M.C., is revoked. (May 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Lisburn, Alaska, May 25, 1915, and will repair to his home. (May 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Flint, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty as foreman engineer. (May 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, Q.M.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1915, instead of June 5, 1915. (May 21, War D.)

Sergt. Birnie L. Brunson, Q.M.C., Fort Williams, Me., will be sent about July 10, 1915, to the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. Angus G. Walden, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (May 24, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 10, 1915, to Pay Clerk Edward T. Conegay, Q.M.C., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 11, C.D.)

Pay Clerk Selden B. Armat, Q.M.C., from duty in the office of the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., and will report in person to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (May 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Christian Ploss, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William H. Hill, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort George Wright, Wash., and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave three months, at once, is granted Capt. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., San Francisco. (May 17, Western D.)

Capt. John A. Burkett, M.C., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in time to arrive there not later than July 3, 1915, for duty with Troop H, 12th Cavalry, on the march and at the Joint Camp of Instruction at Golden, Colo., and return to Fort D. A. Russell, and upon the completion of this duty will return to proper station. (May 20, War D.)

Leave four months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C. (May 21, War D.)

Capt. Will L. Pyles, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., relieved. (May 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell, M.C., as soon after July 1, 1915, as his services can be spared will proceed to the Canal Zone and join Ambulance Company No. 8. (May 21, War D.)

Leave until July 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Harry L. Dale, M.C. (May 24, War D.)

First Lieut. George R. Callender, M.C., from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty. (May 22, War D.)

board of officers to consist of Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., and Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M.C., is appointed for the purpose of conducting the physical examinations of officers as may be required to appear before it. The board will meet at the Army Medical School, 721 Thirteenth street NW, on May 25, June 1, and June 7, 1915, respectively. The officers who may be designated to take rides will present themselves at the Army Medical School at 9 a.m. on the several dates specified. The physical examinations after the conclusion of the several rides will be held at the same place. (May 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty at the post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty: First Lieut. John S. C. Fielden, Jr., Fort Du Pont, Del. (temporary duty at Belvoir, Va.); 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Smith, Ambulance Company No. 2, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (detached service at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.). (May 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty at the post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about Aug. 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty: First Lieut. Royal E. Cummings, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (temporary duty at Naco, Ariz.); 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duennen, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Halbert P. Harris, Fort Apache, Ariz. (temporary duty Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas); 1st Lieut. Harry N. Kerns, Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal. (May 22, War D.)

Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., will proceed after July 1, 1915, to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (May 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keeler, M.C., from duty as sanitary inspector, Southern Department, and surgeon of the Cavalry Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at such time as will enable him

First Lieut. George R. Callender, M.C., from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about July 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty. (May 26, War D.)

The leave granted Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (May 26, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Halbert P. Harris, M.C. Lieutenant Harris will leave San Francisco on the transport to sail about Aug. 5, as heretofore directed. (May 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George B. Worthington, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers for examining officers for rating as junior military aviators during the absence of 1st Lieut. Harry L. Schurmeier, M.R.C., from his station. (May 19, Mar D.)

First Lieut. John P. Kelly, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty June 1, 1915, and upon arrival at San Francisco will report to the superintendent, Army Transport Service, at that place, for duty in that service, with station at San Francisco. (May 22, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William Otis Bailey, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect May 24, 1915. (May 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert P. Cooke, M.R.C., to active duty at Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va. (May 26, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Upon the arrival at Honolulu, H.T., of the transport to leave Manila about July 15, 1915, Acting Dental Surg. Edwin M. Kennedy will proceed on that transport to San Francisco and upon arrival at that place will report in person to Major Roger Brooke, M.C., president of the examining board, for examination for appointment as dental surgeon, with rank as first lieutenant. (May 21, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Harvey A. Utter, H.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5 for duty. (May 21, War D.)

Acting Cook Morris Hoff, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (May 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class August Siedler, H.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the Army transport Logan to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frank A. Crawford, H.C., who will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Bristow, H.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be directed to report to C.O., Field Hospital Company No. 2, for duty. (May 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major George R. Spalding, C.E., from duty at The Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, July 16, 1915, and will then take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty. (May 25, War D.)

Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E., is detailed for duty as an instructor at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 15, 1915, to relieve Major George R. Spalding, C.E., on that date. (May 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to the 3d Battalion of Engineers and from duty in the Philippine Department, about the date specified after his name, and will then proceed to the United States for further orders. First Lieut. John C. H. Lee, Oct. 15; Edwin H. Marks, Nov. 15, and William H. Sage, Jr., Dec. 15, 1915. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, C.E., is assigned to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Oct. 5. He is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Oct. 5, 1915, for the Philippines. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. William C. Sherman, C.E., is transferred from the 2d Battalion of Engineers to the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Oct. 5. He is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Oct. 5, 1915, for the Philippines. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, C.E., is transferred from the 2d Battalion of Engineers to the 3d Battalion, Nov. 5, 1915. He is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1915, for Philippines for duty. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E., is transferred from the 2d Battalion of Engineers to the 3d Battalion, Aug. 5, 1915. He is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Aug. 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty. (May 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Paul S. Reinecke, C.E., is transferred from the 1st Battalion of Engineers to the 3d Battalion, Nov. 5. He is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty. (May 26, War D.)

First Sergt. Fred Starkey, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Shafter, H.T., and will repair to his home. (May 24, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, June 30, and is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, July 1, and will then join that regiment. (May 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, O.D., will proceed on July 1, 1915, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 25, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Jacob Gauger is placed upon the retired list at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will repair to his home. (May 20, War D.)

Corpl. of Ord. James Wilson is placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and will repair to his home. (May 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John J. Piorkoski (appointed May 18, 1915, from sergeant, Co. K, 26th Inf.), now at Texas City, Texas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (May 25, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Entoni Rakoczy is placed upon the retired list at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and will repair to his home. (May 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave one month, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. Robert M. Nolan, S.C., Fort Bliss. (May 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 2d Cav., from duty as secretary, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., June 30, 1915, and will report on July 1, 1915, at Fort Riley for duty as an instructor at the school. (May 20, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Milan A. Loosley, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Chicago, Ill., for duty, to replace Master Signal Electr. George Lee. (May 20, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Marion L. Potter, S.C., now at Los Angeles, Cal., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (May 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Second Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav., from duty as a student at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 30, and will report on July 1 at Fort Riley for duty as instructor in swordsmanship at the school. (May 20, War D.)

Squadron Sergt. Major John C. Hahn, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, to Rio Grande City, Texas, for duty with the 2d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, relieving Squadron Sergt. Major Peter W. Lang, 3d Cav., who will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with regimental headquarters and 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry. (May 10, S.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., from duty at the

Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to take effect June 30, 1915, to join his regiment. (May 20, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed as an instructor at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., upon his relief from duty in Philippine Department, and will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (May 20, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., will report by letter to C.O., Central Department, for temporary duty in command of the Joint Camp of Instruction for Cavalry to be held at Golden, Colo., July 12 to 21, 1915, en route to join his regiment after his relief from duty at the Army War College. (May 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav., is detailed as parole officer for the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth. (May 19, War D.)

Capt. Leonard L. Deitrich, 9th Cav., is detailed in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks to be established at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, after July 1, 1915. (May 25, War D.)

Capt. Frederick J. Herman, 9th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 11, 1915, vice Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect July 10, 1915. (May 25, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (April 30, S.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar W. Burr, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (May 10, S.D.)

Sergt. Findley Willis, Troop G, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (May 22, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, Jr., 10th Cav., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed on July 1, 1915, to join his regiment. (May 22, War D.)

The leave granted Chaplain Louis A. Carter, 10th Cav., is extended one month and fifteen days. (May 12, S.D.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 10th Cav., Nogales, Ariz. (May 10, S.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

The resignation by Chaplain Alexander P. Landry, 12th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 25, 1915. (May 25, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

First Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 13th Cav., will report in person on July 1, 1915, at Fort Riley for the purpose of taking the second year course at the Mounted Service School. (May 20, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 29, 1915, to 2d Lieut. John M. Thompson, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (May 12, S.D.)

Leave one month, about July 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Earl H. Coyle, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (May 10, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Par. 8, S.O. 113, May 15, 1915, War D., relating to Major Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., is revoked. (May 21, War D.)

Leave three months, about July 4, 1915, to Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (April 29, S.D.)

Leave one month, about May 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. John T. McLane, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (April 29, S.D.)

Leave two months, June 2, 1915, to Major Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav. (detailed in Q.M. Corps, to take effect June 2, 1915). (May 25, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Edward Ward, 14th Cav., Fort Clark. (May 12, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., June 30, to join his regiment. (May 20, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William A. Raborg, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (May 12, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon the completion of duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, is granted Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav. (May 11, S.D.)

Leave three months, under exceptional circumstances, about May 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (May 3, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon completion of his duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, is granted 1st Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav. (May 10, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. John E. Hemphill, Cav., inspector-instructor, Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report for duty not later than June 4, 1915, and upon termination of the camp will return to his proper station. (May 14, C.D.)

First Lieut. Luther Felker, Cav., from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, June 16, 1915. (May 20, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., aide-de-camp. (April 29, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Capt. Samuel Frankenberger, 1st Field Art. (May 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LUCIEN G. BERRY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 4th Field Art., is extended one month. (May 25, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., now a student at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., will report to C.O., Fort Riley, on July 1, 1915, for duty as secretary of the school. (May 24, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave one month, upon the return of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 6th Field Art., from leave, is granted Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz. (May 6, S.D.)

Major Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College, and will report at college about Aug. 15, 1915. (May 22, War D.)

Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., 6th Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Field Artillery, Militia of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. He will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Indianapolis, Ind., and take station. (May 25, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. John W. Ruckman and Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, C.A.C., from duty at the Army War College, Washington, June 30, 1915, to Newport, R.I., for duty at Naval War College, for the purpose of taking the course at that institution during the coming session. (May 20, War D.)

Leave one month, at once, to Major Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (May 19, Western D.)

Leave from July 1 to 15, 1915, to Major James M. Williams, C.A.C. (May 20, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Major Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C. (detailed in Q.M. Corps, to take effect June 2, 1915). (May 21, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about June 1, 1915, on expiration of which he will comply with War Department orders, is granted Capt. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C. (May 19, E.D.)

Capt. Quinn Gray, C.A.C., from assignment to the 41st Company and placed on the unassigned list, about Aug. 15,

1915. He will then report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Panama, for duty on his staff. (May 20, War D.)

Leave four months, about June 1, 1915, is granted Capt. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C. (May 22, E.D.)

Capt. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C., detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, is relieved from his present duties, May 31, and will then proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for duty. (May 22, War D.)

Leave for five days, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C. (May 25, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 5, 1915, is granted Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C. (May 25, War D.)

Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., is relieved from staff duty in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound and assigned to the 149th Company, not later than June 24, 1915, and will then join company. (May 26, War D.)

Capt. Clarence B. Smith, C.A.C., from assignment to the 149th Company and placed on the unassigned list, not later than June 24, 1915, is granted Capt. George O. Hubbard, C.A.C., from service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, July 7, 1915, vice Capt. Charles L. Lanham, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps. (May 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, about Aug. 5, 1915, and will then join company to which transferred: Capt. Rollie F. Anderson from the 36th Company to the 21st Company; Capt. Matthew A. Cross from the 101st Company to the 16th Company. (May 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and is placed on the unassigned list, about Aug. 15, 1915. Each officer will then report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Panama, for assignment to duty on his staff: Capts. Wade H. Carpenter, 21st Co., and James M. Fulton, 16th Co. (May 20, War D.)

and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. (May 22, War D.)
Leave two months, upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st Inf. (May 14, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Second Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (April 28, S.D.)
Second Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., 22d Inf., from duty at West Point, N.Y., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to New York city and take station at that place from July 5 to Aug. 14, for the purpose of attending a summer session of the Columbia University School of Law, and upon the completion will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (May 26, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Second Lieut. Rapp Brush, 26th Inf., will proceed as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (May 21, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Vermont, and will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Burlington, Vt., and take station for duty. (May 21, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.
Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley, Porto Rico Regiment, from duty at Fort Myer, Va., July 1, 1915, to join his regiment. (May 20, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, effective upon his relief from recruiting duty, to Capt. Orval P. Townshend, P.R.R. (May 23, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave from May 21 to Sept. 20, 1915, inclusive, to Col. John S. Parke, Inf. (May 19, War D.)

Col. John S. Parke, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 20, 1915, after forty years' service. Colonel Parke will proceed to his home. (May 19, War D.)

Leave three days, June 2, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Inf. (May 22, War D.)

Leave one day, June 10, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Inf. (May 22, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from present duties, is granted Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, Inf. (May 25, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave seven days, about May 24, 1915, to Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer. (May 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Alexander Miller, 19th Recruit Company, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will repair to his home. (May 20, War D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Each of the following officers is detailed for duty on the staff of the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., and will proceed after July 1, 1915, to Fort Sill for duty accordingly: Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav., 1st Lieuts. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., Frank Keller, 6th Cav., and John F. Clapham, 19th Inf. (May 24, War D.)

The following aviation students will report in person to Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.C., president of the board of officers appointed for examination for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps: Second Lieuts. Arthur R. Christie, Inf., and Leslie MacDill, C.A.C. (May 19, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Kansas will be held at Fort Leavenworth, June 21 to 26, 1915, inclusive. Each of the following officers is detailed as instructor: Major Lewis S. Sorley, 12th Inf., Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., Capt. Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav., J. Millard Little, 23rd Inf., Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., Captain S. Grant, 3d Cav., Ralph T. Ward, C.E., Robert P. Howell, Jr., C.E., and Roseee H. Hearn, 9th Inf. (May 14, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Wisconsin will be held at the Wisconsin state military reservation, near Camp Douglas, Juneau county, Wis., June 21 to 26, 1915, inclusive. Each of the following officers is detailed as instructor: Capt. Lorraine T. Richardson, Inf., Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., Ernest E. Haskell, Inf., and Elverton E. Fuller, 23d Inf. (May 7, C.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

| | Leave | Arrive Honolulu | Arrive Guam | Arrive Manila | Lay days |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | S.F. | about | about | about | at Manila |
| Transports. | Thomas | May 5 | May 13 | May 26 | June 2 18 |
| | Logan | June 5 | June 13 | June 26 | July 3 12 |
| | Sherman | July 5 | July 13 | July 26 | Aug. 2 18 |
| | Thomas | Aug. 5 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 26 | Sept. 2 18 |
| | Logan | Sept. 7 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 28 | Oct. 4 11 |
| | Sherman | Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 26 | Nov. 2 18 |
| | Thomas | Nov. 5 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 26 | Dec. 2 18 |
| | Logan | Dec. 6 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 27 | Jan. 2-16 18 |

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

| | Leave | Arrive Nagasaki | Arrive Honolulu | Arrive S.F. | Lay days |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Transports. | Manila | about | about | S.F. |
| | Sherman | May 15 | May 20 | June 5 | June 13 23 |
| | Thomas | June 15 | June 20 | July 4 | July 13 .. |
| | Logan | July 15 | July 20 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 12 28 |
| | Sherman | Aug. 15 | Aug. 20 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 12 24 |
| | Thomas | Sept. 15 | Sept. 20 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 28 |
| | Logan | Oct. 15 | Oct. 20 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 12 28 |
| | Sherman | Nov. 15 | Nov. 20 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 23 |
| | Thomas | Dec. 15 | Dec. 20 | Jan. 4-16 | Jan. 12-16 24 |

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., June 5 for Manila, P.I.

MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRIT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., May 15 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, May 21.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 5, for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., May 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner commanding Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Adams, R.I.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding Detachment 58th and 169th Cos. C.A.C. Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck C.A.C., commanding At Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., May 11, 1915.

The two most interesting social events last week were the wedding of Miss Lenihan and Lieut. Douglass T. Greene and the garrison parade in honor of the visiting Congressional party on May 4. The entire regiment of the 2d Infantry, Company I, Engineers, and Field Company E, Signal Corps, were assembled on the parade ground at 4:30 p.m. Over 1,700 troops were passed in review. Besides the visiting Congressmen, many people motored out from town, as it was one of the largest parades ever held at the fort.

Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlin had dinner May 2 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kay. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson entertained at dinner May 3 in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. V. Smith and their house guest, Miss Judd, of Washington, D.C.; other guests were Major and Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan, Major Herbert O. Williams, Capt. William R. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and Lieut. Thomas J. Camp; later they attended the reception and ball given by Governor Pinkham in honor of the visiting Congressmen, as did also a number of the officers from Fort Shafter. The reception was held in the Palace, followed by a ball in the armory. Present from Fort Shafter were Col. and Mrs. French, Major Herbert O. Williams, Camp and Mrs. Malone, Captain Chamberlin, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathew, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Spencer, Dr. Deiber, Miss Halloran, Miss Lenihan and Lieutenants Lyman, Halloran, Jones and Silverster.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson had dinner May 4 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. V. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kay. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. D. Matheson are being congratulated upon the birth of a son. Major W. T. Hannum, recently promoted, expects to be relieved from duty with Company I, Engineers, and detailed in Honolulu in the Chief Engineer's Office until August, when he and Mrs. Hannum will sail for the mainland, Major Hannum to attend the next class of the School of the Line. Mrs. Robert McCleave entertained at bridge May 6 in honor of Mrs. Fredendall and Miss Judd, of Washington. Those present were Mesdames Lenihan, Jamerson, Randolph, Knowles, Bell, Lincoln, Cook, Preston, Richardson, Fredendall, Malone, Halloran, Parker and Martin. In the dining room Mrs. McCleave was assisted by Mrs. J. E. Bell and Mrs. F. A. Cook. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Bell and Miss Halloran.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Read. Miss Ann Carpenter, from Schofield Barracks, has been the house guest of Miss Catherine Lenihan for several days, coming in for the wedding. At the informal hop May 7 Mrs. John B. Richardson assisted Lieutenant Silvester receive. Besides the regular attendance from the post there were guests from neighboring posts and officers of the U.S.S. Maryland.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone on Friday, after the hop at the club, gave a hop supper for Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, Col. and Mrs. Wilmot E. Ellis, Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald and Miss McDonald, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Miss Catherine Lenihan, Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardan, Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Lieuts. W. G. Jones, L. McD. Silvester, Nicholas Campanole, Clyde R. Abraham and Thomas Camp. Major Herbert O. Williams gave a dinner at the University Club before one of the bi-monthly dances in honor of Miss Judd, guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson. Others present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson.

Major and Mrs. Warren T. Hannum have moved from Fort Shafter to their new home in Manoa Valley. Major Hannum has just been assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief of Engineers in Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson were guests of the officers of the U.S.S. Maryland at a dinner-dance on Wednesday.

The many friends of Mrs. Cook will be glad to hear of her almost miraculous recovery from a very serious operation. After spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, of Honolulu, she will return to the post. Col. and Mrs. Ellis had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell and Major Blakely.

Since warmer weather has commenced bathing has become more popular, and every afternoon Fort Shafter is well represented on Waikiki Beach. Among the most enthusiastic bathers are Capt. and Mesdames Clark, Knowles and Malone, Lieuts. and Mesdames Richardson, Barker, Spencer, Read and Lieutenants Lyman, Jones, Camp and Silvester. Many people motored out to the Moana Hotel for the ever popular Sunday night concert. Among those noticed on the lanai listening to the fascinating Hawaiian music were Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Miss Lenihan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Andrews, Sloan, Mathews, Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Halloran, Drs. Deiber and McKellar, Lieutenants Abraham, Camp, Silvester and Lyman.

Monday was ladies' night at the 2d Infantry mess; Mrs. Fredendall, of Nagasaki, won the bridge prize. Present: Capt. and Mesdames Lincoln, Bell, McCleave, Parker, Lieuts. and Mesdames Richardson and Cook, Mesdames Fredendall, Johnson, Lenihan and Abraham.

NOTES FROM TEXAS CITY.

Texas City, Texas, May 22, 1915.

Roller skating in the huge division pavilion is growing more popular every day in spite of the rising temperature. Officers' families and their friends skate on Monday and Wednesday nights and Friday afternoons; the enlisted men and their friends have the remainder of the afternoons and evenings. A band is always present to add to the enjoyment.

The following were guests of Mrs. Washington in Houston for a delightful house party May 13, 14 and 15: Misses Gladys Booth, Lucy Berry, Margaret Read, Lieutenants Olsmith, Thomas, Schmidt, Quinn, Stevens and McKinney.

The 6th Cavalry horse show held on May 21 and 22 was a huge success, the attendance for the two days being about 4,000. Large crowds came from Galveston, Houston and other nearby towns. Over \$800 was expended in cups and ribbons, for which competition was keen. The high and broad jumps and the ladies' events were perhaps the best.

The Sunday supper held weekly by the 23d Infantry in the Italian garden of their club are ever popular and make one of the most enjoyable forms of entertainment in camp. Since the return of our polo players from San Francisco, where they acquitted themselves with honors, interest in and attendance at the polo games has been increased. In last Sunday's games most of the players appeared on their regular teams.

Miss Booth gave a dinner before the dance on May 7 for Miss Bessie Simms, of Houston, and for Misses Margaret Read, Lucy Berry, Mrs. Washington, Lieutenants Thomas, Olsmith, McKinney, Schmidt and Wash. Mrs. G. W. Read gave a delightful birthday supper for her daughter, Miss Margaret, at the 23d Infantry garden, May 8. Among the guests were Mrs. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Miss Booth, Mr. Baudeau, Belgian consul, Mr. Robert Tealey, of Galveston, and Lieutenants Olsmith, Scott, Thomas, Schmidt and Lindh.

Miss Margaret Casteel spent last week-end with friends in Houston. Among the recent arrivals are Col. and Mrs. Muir, to the 27th Infantry; Lieut. and Mrs. Brush, to the 26th Infantry, and Lieutenant Halford, to the 23d Infantry. Lieut. F. Morrow, 4th F.A., has returned to his regiment after several months' absence at the Artillery School.

The Oleander Country Club, with its shady trees and attractive bayou, is a most popular place for evening and weekend parties. The officers of the camp appreciate very much the hospitality of the club. The 27th Infantry is making extensive repairs on its club and is building a new tennis court. The new "cut off" road to Galveston is practically completed; this reduces the distance to town by five miles.

Lieutenant Cheadle, 28th Inf., motored a party of young people over from Galveston for the roller skating party last Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, 26th Inf., gave a Dutch supper after the roller skating Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Glover, 6th Cav., motored to Houston for last weekend. A number of houses are being added to the officers' colony on the bay shore.

A party of Engineers, under Lieut. W. C. Sherman, have been doing some extensive map work in the vicinity of Houston. Military Aviator T. D. Milling was a recent visitor in Houston, when many of his friends went up from Texas City for a brief visit. The recent ten-day maneuver campaign, which culminated in the "Battle of La Porte," terminated the period for field instruction. The division will now enter upon a period of garrison training, known distance firing and field firing.

The 23d Infantry is on the range for the month of May and will be followed by the 6th Cavalry in June.

The enlisted men's dancing club of the division is having a dancing class twice a week in the 27th Infantry pavilion, the instructors coming from Houston. A new system of interior guard has been inaugurated in the 4th Brigade by which there is but one guard for the brigade instead of three, as heretofore.

The boxing, wrestling and other athletic events staged by Chaplain Chouainard, 23d Inf., during the past few weeks have been much enjoyed by the lovers of sport. The 6th Cavalry dinner, hop and cotillion was a capping climax to the horse show events on May 21. It was one of the most enjoyable social events of the spring season.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, May 10, 1915.

Mrs. Lowden on Tuesday was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bolling and Miss Bolling at a dinner at the University Club. Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cornell and Lieutenant Lawrason dined with Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee Wednesday, while Lieutenants Byrne, Waite, Murray and Curry had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Lowden on Thursday were luncheon guests of Mrs. Fred Smith, of Balboa. Mrs. Bartholff was hostess on Wednesday for the Ladies' Auction Club, and on Friday gave an auction party for Mesdames Faison, Waterhouse, Bugbee, Barnes, Frith, Moss and Rutherford.

The officers and ladies of the Empire garrison gave a dance Friday in compliment to the 29th Infantry garrison. Much credit was due Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Wills for the tasteful decorations. Music was by the 5th Infantry orchestra. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Morton were Col. and Mesdames Faison, Mallory and Miller. At dinner before the hop Col. and Mrs. Morton had as guests Col. and Mrs. Mallory, Col. and Mrs. Chester Harding, Hon. William Jennings Price, the American Minister; Major and Mrs. Chrisman and Lieutenant Nolan, Major and Mrs. Croxton had a jolly supper for eighteen guests, one table for the young people and one for the married people. In this party were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Adj't. Gen. and Mrs. Learned, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Lowden, Misses Cornelius and Elizabeth Johnson, Lucile Kittson, Katherine Chrisman and Louise Larned, Lieutenants Morrissey, Dravo and McLain, Mr. Robert Harding and Lieutenant Garlington. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had dinner for Major White, Mrs. Lared and Lieutenants Marmon and Fuller. Major and Mrs. Woodbury, M.C. Corps, were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley, and Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman had with them Capt. and

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Non-commissioned officers of the Army, as soon as the details can be worked out, will be placed on a foreign roster, to include sergeants and perhaps corporals. Non-commissioned staff officers will also be included in the arrangements. Eventually, it is thought, the scheme can be worked out so that when a company commander is relieved from foreign service most of his non-commissioned officers will return to the United States with him. The transfer of non-commissioned officers, it is planned, will be made with a view to equalizing foreign service among them just as it is with commissioned officers. In making the transfers it is not proposed to ask non-commissioned officers to submit to a reduction in rank, but they are to be transferred by War Department orders from regiments on foreign stations to regiments in the continental limits of the United States. It is realized at the War Department that this is a radical change of policy in dealing with non-commissioned officers, and it will require some time to put it into effect. Much of it, it is thought, can be accomplished through mutual arrangements between the company officers and non-commissioned officers. The Secretary of War is very anxious to maintain a corps of efficient and experienced non-

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commissioned officers and will expect the commissioned officers to co-operate with him in putting the new policy into effect. It is particularly important at this time that a policy should be adopted for the continuation of experienced non-commissioned officers in the Service. Under the present system of colonial regiments in the Philippines, many of the most experienced non-commissioned officers refuse to re-enlist, and officers find their loss to the Service a very serious one. Congress is expected to increase the strength of the Regular Army and establish a reserve system, in which case non-commissioned officers will be found invaluable for carrying into effect any new policy in the Army. The Secretary believes in short enlistments, but he is impressed with the importance of keeping a corps of efficient non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers in the Army. It is altogether probable that new legislation will provide for extra non-commissioned officers as well as extra commissioned officers.

Calling attention to its unpartisan attitude, the National Security League in a statement issued in New York city on May 18, says: "Nevertheless, when it is borne in mind that appeals such as have been made by the Army and Navy for reasonable preparedness against war have repeatedly failed to obtain Congressional action, it is apparent that there is need of a concerted movement, not only to arouse the country, but to bring to Congressmen a realization of the public demand."

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PECKSNIFFIAN JOURNALISM.

In this country is developing a sanctimonious, unctuous assumption of national righteousness that is rapidly nearing a disgusting stage. Its commonest form of expression is found in its proclaiming that this country's highest mission is "dedication to world service," whatever that may mean. A specific example of this oily hypocrisy will best illustrate our meaning. This specimen is to be found in the leading editorial in the New York Globe of May 18. The title, "Trustee of Humanity," is enough to show the shallow pretense of this attitude of moral superiority. Now note the Chadband self-sufficiency of these opening words: "America has always been strongest and most united when it believed that it was serving the world." A stronger note of egotism and vanity could scarcely be sounded than this. Pecksniff at his best, or worst, could not surpass it.

Two very good reasons are to be found why America should not arrogate to itself the rôle of humanity's trustee. First, because there is serious doubt that humanity wants any such trusteeship, and second, that America herself is perhaps in need of some of that trusteeship. He who boasts about his virtues is more abhorrent than he who brags about his crimes. And if the other countries of the world believed that the United States felt herself divinely or humanly commissioned to take the rest of the world under her moral wing, it is altogether likely that they would have none of our self-constituted guardianship. They would very naturally and inevitably inquire how the United States has acquired this peculiar fitness for moral leadership, and they would find the question as difficult to answer as any American must whose mind is not clouded by the now prevalent desire to give the United States a little higher position than any other nation simply because she alone of the very big nations is just now at peace. But only seventeen years ago she was at war and half a century ago saw the closing in her territory of the greatest civil war in history. How disgusted would the American people have felt if, during the Civil War, there had appeared in the newspapers of England, France, and Germany ponderous editorials calling attention to the necessity that the United States should recognize the trusteeship of the Powers of Europe, that the Republic had found itself unable to give to democracy and republicanism that successful expression which had been counted on at the beginning of the Union to make internecine strife impossible, and that only in the older forms of government which had weathered the storms of the centuries could be found the proper seed for government in the New World.

The people of the United States would have been justified in feeling a righteous indignation against such cant and hypocrisy, but their resentment would have had no better basis than those nations have to-day for their opinion of these recurring announcements in newspaper, platform and pulpit utterances in the United States that the time has come for America to head the procession toward national righteousness, and that if all the other countries will only fall in behind the white robes of America they will soon find themselves in the realm of moral perfection.

Nothing in the history of the United States gives a warrant for such assumption of superiority. We have had more than our proportion of wars, domestic and foreign. Long before we abolished slavery through war, when England and Brazil had abolished it without war, the nations of Europe watched with ill-concealed derision the flourishing side by side in this country of chattel slavery and the profoundest belief that we were the salt of the earth. The record of our treatment of the Indians is one which many prominent Americans have blushed to think of. The question of our treatment of another race has, within the last two years, created the shadow of a possible war. We say this not to make this country appear to be a candidate for reprobation, but merely to call attention to the wisdom of the Biblical injunction: "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." Modesty is the surest sign of greatness, and humility, not boastful trumpeting of imagined virtues, is the best password to moral fitness. Judged by these qualities, we are far from being prepared to act as a world trustee, even if the world wanted us to take on any such responsibility, and the sooner we cease to prate about the United States being singularly endowed to serve mankind, the sooner will we cease to be offensive to other nations and the sooner will we be able to grapple successfully with those great domestic and international questions that are pressing for settlement each year, and

for which we have fallen far short of finding any effective solution.

SMALL ARM FIRE CONTROL.

With the opening of the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, on Aug. 20, a new system of small arm fire control and direction will be inaugurated in the Army. Eventually the School of Fire will be consolidated with the School of Musketry under command of a general officer, and the institution will then conduct courses of study in field artillery as well as musketry fire. In a general way the system of fire control and discipline which is to be taught at the school is to be modeled after field artillery fire control. The Army has devoted its attention to developing individual marksmanship rather than to systematic attempts to develop fire discipline and control. The old theory was that small arm firing should be limited almost entirely to individual training. Some twenty years ago General Parravicino, of the Italian army, advanced the theory that the system of fire control of field artillery could be extended in some degree to the control of small arms. But before he had induced the authorities to make any experiments General Parravicino died. Later General von Rhone, of the German army, in a book advanced practically the same theory, and for some time he was subjected to attacks from conservative military authorities; but eventually his ideas were taken up by the authorities in Germany and the firing regulations of the German army were rewritten. His scheme became a part of the training of the German soldier and it was adopted by the French, Russian and other European armies.

The first book in English which advocated the scheme was the "Rifle in War," written by Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th U.S. Inf., who is to be assistant commandant of the School of Musketry. Captain Eames adopted the German system in a modified form, changing it to suit conditions in the United States Army. His book met with the same reception in this country and in England that was accorded General von Rohne's writings by the German authorities, but, like General von Rohne, after a period of agitation Captain Eames's scheme has been taken up and the School of Musketry is the result. Both at Camp Perry and by experiments in the 2d Division Captain Eames has demonstrated that individual training of riflemen is not sufficient. Individual marksmen do not deliver effective fire against an enemy unless they have received the proper training as an organization. Captain Eames has taken a company of inferior shots and on one occasion a company of recruits, and they have made a better record after they have been trained under the new system than companies of expert marksmen. In fact, expert marksmen in field exercises, without the training in fire control and direction, have not made as many hits as companies of ordinary marksmen.

Reports of small arm firing from the European war have emphasized the importance of fire control and direction training of troops. Except on the western front, where the armies are entrenched at short range, most of the rifle firing has been done at a concealed enemy. This has made it necessary for officers to direct the fire of their troops on something like the same system as that employed by the field artillery. It is found to be absolutely essential to furnish infantry and dismounted cavalry with range finders and to use indirect fire with small arms. With the modern long range rifle this, it is stated, has been found to be a very effective method of controlling the fire of infantry. It is not surprising when it is taken into consideration that the range of the Springfield rifle now used by the Army is about equal to the field guns of the Civil War. To make indirect fire effective, however, it is absolutely essential to develop fire control for small arms along new lines.

Much attention will also be paid at the School of Musketry to machine gun fire. Curiously enough, the Army has no fire regulations for machine guns, and every commander is handling machine guns on plans developed by himself. As the result, machine gun firing is not now being conducted in a scientific manner.

Col. E. R. Blatchford has been detailed as commandant of the School of Musketry and Captain Eames as his assistant. Lieut. W. C. Short, 16th Inf., is detailed as secretary of the school. Lieut. R. H. Kelley, 4th Inf., is to be range officer, and Lieut. Frank Keller, 6th Cav., statistical officer. The directors of the school are Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., Capt. L. B. Kromer, 11th Cav., and Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf. The instructors will be Capt. Parket Hitt, 6th Inf., and Capt. O. P. Robinson, 21st Inf., both of whom are ordered transferred to 19th Infantry, July 1, 1915, and Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf.

Two companies, E and H, of the 19th Infantry, will garrison the school. In the first course there will be sixty student officers and 142 non-commissioned student officers. It is planned to give the students a four months' course, beginning Aug. 26, and there will be another four months' course beginning Feb. 20. There will be fifteen field officers detailed to take a field officer's course. Thirty of the students will be captains and first lieutenants. Fifteen lieutenants will be detailed to take the machine gun course. One hundred and ten non-commissioned officers will form an Infantry company and thirty-two non-commissioned officers will form an Infantry machine gun company. In all probability ninety of the non-commissioned officers will be selected from the Infantry and fifty-two from the Cavalry. The officers will be divided between the Cavalry and the Infantry in about

the same proportions. The school will close with an observation course, which will be participated in by small arm, machine gun and field artillery organizations.

OUR DEFICIENCY IN SUBMARINES.

The Secretary of the Navy appears to have awakened with a start to the discovery that our submarines are not what they should be. There was no excuse for ignorance on this subject. The facts were fully set forth six months ago in the testimony before the House Naval Committee offered by Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., the energetic officer in command of the Submarine Flotilla. This testimony was published in substance in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 19, 1914. The witness testified that the Department was apparently interested in the submarine, but doubted its effectiveness, and that accordingly the two flotillas, one stationed in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, were neglected and permitted to run down in efficiency. Commander Stirling further said that the present deficiency of our Navy is lack of scout ships, a fact which has been abundantly demonstrated in the naval maneuvers just closed. In our issue of Jan. 9, 1915, we came to the defense of Commander Stirling, saying:

"He has been instant in season and out of season in calling the attention of the Department to the deficiencies of the submarines and in urging that these faults be remedied. While Commander Stirling has been concerned with efficiency the Department appears to have been somewhat unnecessarily concerned with the preservation of its dignity. Instead of encouraging the commander of the submarine flotilla in his proper zeal for the improvement of the submarines, it has twice rebuked him for disturbing its slumbers with his importunities. In a letter dated Sept. 4, 1914, Commander Stirling said, referring to the first letter in the series, that addressed to him by the Department June 12: 'Up to the present time no reply has been received from the Department, giving its views upon the references, or stating what is the policy of the Department in regard to the military organization of the submarine flotilla. The flotilla commander feels keenly this neglect of the Department in expressing its views and intentions. It is submitted that whatever policy the Department may decide upon should be confided to the flotilla commander, in order that he may be able to zealously co-operate with the Department in the carrying out of such policy.'

"Such is the encouragement an officer gets for going beyond the strict line of duty in his desire to accomplish important results. The facts stated in the documents appearing in this pamphlet show how necessary was the urgency Commander Stirling showed and for which he got rapped over the knuckles. The letters, endorsements and reports were called for by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. They number fifty-eight in all and cover the period from June 12, 1914, to Dec. 12, 1914. * * *

"Included in the report on submarines is a memo, prepared in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This memo outlines the difficulties that have been encountered with submarines. Two submarines dove to the bottom and did not come up again; acid leaking from the storage battery tanks in another case caused leaks in the ballast tanks; engine foundations and tank tops have been found structurally weak and trouble has been had with battery ventilation and periscopes, etc., etc."

Congress should at the first opportunity vote a sufficient sum to build an adequate number of submarines and put the matter of their construction into the hands of Yates Stirling, jr.

NEW GROUPINGS OF POWERS DISCUSSED.

As Japan and Russia, which a decade ago were mortal enemies, are now hand in glove in the present war, it has occurred to Francis Aldridge to study the horizon of the international future to find what Oriental combinations may grow out of the present conflict. He sees Japan replacing Great Britain, with Germany as her ally. Into such an alliance he believes that the Philippine question, the California question, the Pacific islands question and the British colonial immigration question fit better for Japan than they do into a British-Japanese alliance. The attitude of the Japanese toward the Germans is taken by Mr. Aldridge, who presents his views in the current North American Review, as a confirmation of his belief that Tokio is flirting with Berlin. He points to the absence of animosity between Germans and Japanese and to the remarkable leniency shown to the Germans at Tsingtau. The courtesy shown to the German Governor, Meyer Waldeck, would have been more appropriate if he had been a guest and not a prisoner. The Germans have practical liberty in Japan and are well treated. "There is no doubt whatever in the minds of Far Eastern experts," says Mr. Aldridge, "that the ultimate object of Japan is to replace Great Britain in their own interests as the leading Power in Asia and that it is now starting on its policy to reach this end."

Any such arrangement for Oriental dominance would necessarily clash with Great Britain, therefore it would be more expedient to have as an ally a great European Power that would have few, if any, rivalries with Japan in the Far East. "Not a few people expect that at the end of the war Japan will offer to give up all the Pacific islands she has captured for a free hand in China. Such a free hand would be fatal to the trade both of the United States and of Great Britain. It would hit Germany less hard, and the Berlin authorities would never be above the suggestion of co-operation with Japan, under which the latter might take in hand China while the

former would obtain a reversionary interest to be exercised when the moment arrived in French Indo-China and in the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. This possibility, which has not escaped the attention of the Allies, will tend to harden them in their view that the war must be fought to a finish, for if it is not it will soon be the Far East, and not the Near East, which will provide further and dangerous complications."

The significance of these predictions, whether they shall prove entirely accurate or not, lies in the fact that they show that already when the war is at its hottest, when the final decision seems to be as far away as ever, there is talk of new alliances and new combinations, which to maintain themselves will require the support of vast armaments. It has been the rather childish notion of well meaning and probably sincere persons that this war is simply a purification process for certain combinations of nations and that when it is all over one set will say to the other set, "You have been a bad boy, and I have punished you. Now let us be friends." But the indications even as early as to-day point to the fact that the defeated party, instead of taking his whipping like a dutiful child, will immediately set about making new arrangements, new groupings so as to fortify himself against the future. There is no more reason for believing that the present alignment of Powers will last than there was ten years ago that Japan and Russia would become allies instead of enemies. Italy is still to take her place in whatever new cluster is to occur after this war, and her shifting to one side or the other is likely to cause a general readjustment, even if there were no other reasons operative. But, as Mr. Aldridge shows, the Orient possesses possibilities so vast that each nation whose interests lie in that direction to any considerable extent will seek to make some arrangement that will give it a footing when a clash of commercial and political ambitions shall come in the Far East.

There is probably no chancellery in Europe that is not to-day estimating the chances of forming new alliances after the war in such a way as to strengthen the home country. The hope of making new combinations will be cherished by each country when peace is declared, and as these new adjustments will necessarily be affected greatly by the military and naval power which each nation may exhibit, it is not to be expected that there will be any curtailment of armaments. If there were no other reason than this, the promise of new international groupings as the result of the war, if not immediately to be effected, at least to come after a few years, will be enough to keep the Powers well armed and fit to fight on short notice. If, for example, after this war Germany sees a prospect of becoming the ally of Japan, will it submit to any reduction of armaments, either on land or on sea? Hardly. And if Great Britain should foresee the possibility of Japan falling into the seductive arms of Germany, would it not be only a stronger reason for maintaining her navy in the highest state of efficiency and giving it the greatest power?

We have so often referred to certain "peace" activities as being the result of a "highly subsidized" crusade against armies and navies that we have been criticised for suggesting that those who are chasing the rainbow of peace have the childish idea of a rainbow that a pot of gold is to be found at the end. That these rainbow-chasers after all may not be so far wrong, even if the children are, may be inferred from the charge made by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in a note to Chairman Frank P. Walsh, of the Commission on Industrial Relations, that the Carnegie peacemakers are trying by the use of money to influence the newspapers of the country against the military life. Mr. Gardner sent to Mr. Walsh a circular letter of the Niagara Peace Society, which is a branch of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is the president. This circular communication, which is being sent to newspapers throughout the country, opens thus: "Between now and the termination of the European war an enormous sum of money will be expended for publicity work. A generous proportion will go for newspaper advertising to bring home to Congress the attitude of the American people on the question of the interdependence of nations." Mr. Gardner suggests that this attempt to influence editorial opinion with money should be probed by Mr. Walsh's commission. The Boston Evening Transcript in an editorial vigorously condemns this attempt of the "peace" folk in a disguised way to buy up the newspapers of the country. We have often pointed out the great activity and apparent enthusiasm that were to be noted in the "peace" movement after Mr. Carnegie set aside ten million dollars for the propagation of his anti-military ideas. Perhaps this letter of the Niagara Peace Society may give a clew to the origin of this activity. It would be well, says the Boston Transcript, for the Niagara Peace Society to have studied its book a little more before sending out its proposal to "buy space" in the newspapers. Had it done so it would never have committed the blunder of putting "Lord Earl Grey" at the head of the British Foreign Office. There is an Earl Grey, but he is not in direction of Great Britain's foreign relations.

When the old Academy building at West Point was pulled down the banisters from the different staircases were distributed, so far as they went, to the graduates, who made them into canes which they value very highly as souvenirs of their youthful experiences at the Academy.

TRANSFERS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Orders were issued on May 26 by the Secretary of War directing the transfer of five companies of Coast Artillery to the Philippines from stations in the United States. The companies will sail on the transport *Logan*, which is due to leave San Francisco Sept. 5, while the officers will leave on the August, September and November transports. The companies to be transferred to the Philippines are the 4th, now stationed at Fort Mott; 36th, at Fort Mott; 17th, at Washington, Md.; 111th, at Fort Dade, Fla., and the 33d, at Columbia, Wash.

The officers that are to command the companies in the Philippines have not been selected, and will not until close to the time of their departure for the islands. In order to comply with the two years' foreign service law a large number of transfers of Coast Artillery officers have been ordered. Capt. Francis N. Cooke, C.A.C., was transferred from the 42d to the 19th Company; Capt. John C. Goodfellow, C.A.C., from the 138th to the 8th; Capt. Mark L. Ireland, C.A.C., from the 11th to the 14th Company; Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., from the 18th to the 83d; Capt. James R. Pourie, C.A.C., from the 70th to the 165th; Capt. Stephen A. Mould, C.A.C., from the 90th to the 2d Company.

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., is to be relieved from his present duty with the Manila Defense on Sept. 15, to assume command of the Potomac Coast Defense and be stationed at Fort Washington. Major Lawrence S. Miller, C.A.C., on the same date is to be relieved from his present duty with the Manila Bay Defense and assigned to the duty of fort commander at Fort Preble with orders to join. Capt. Edward B. Powers, C.A.C., upon the relief from duty with the Quartermaster Corps on Aug. 6 is to report to the commanding general of the Manila Defense Sept. 15.

First Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, C.A.C., upon relief from duty in the Philippines will be assigned to the Coast Defense, Sandy Hook; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., from the Philippines to Puget Sound; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Dwyer, C.A.C., from the Philippines to Portland Defense; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Wilson, C.A.C., from the Philippines to Coast Defense of Eastern New York.

Capt. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., is ordered to sail on transport leaving San Francisco Aug. 5, and has been transferred from the 76th Company to the 42d Company. Capt. Donald McDonald, C.A.C., sailed on the same date and was transferred from the 102d to the 18th Company. Captain Frank H. Phipps, C.A.C., sails on the same date and is transferred from the 72d to the 138th Company. Capt. Thomas Dugan, C.A.C., on the same date is transferred from the 135th to the 90th Company.

Capt. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C., is transferred from 60th to 95th Company and will sail Aug. 5 for Manila. Capt. Edward Farnsworth, C.A.C., will be transferred from the 166th to the 70th Company, and will sail on Nov. 5.

The following officers will sail Aug. 5: 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, C.A.C., 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. John J. Thomas, C.A.C., upon relief from the Ordnance Department will report to the Subic Bay Defense.

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter is transferred from the 90th Company to the 126th Company on July 1.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

In future unserviceable rifles and other military stores which can be repaired, or be placed in serviceable condition by replacement of broken and worn parts, will not be included with other property submitted for the action of a surveying officer. Application for authority for the repair of such articles should be made by letter to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Inasmuch as machine-gun companies have been organized in some of the States, and efforts are being made by the state authorities to place them on the same plane of efficiency as the other organizations in the state, attention is invited to the fact that there are at present a few sergeants of machine-gun companies of the Regular Army who are available for detail with the Organized Militia, subject to the same conditions as other sergeant-instructors. Should any state having a machine-gun company desire the services of one of these sergeants, the request for his detail should be made in the usual manner. It is believed that the services of these sergeants will be of material benefit to the states in the instruction and development of their machine-gun units.

A paper was read by Capt. Oswald A. Greager, 1st Infantry, Organized Militia of Maryland, at an officers' convention of the Maryland National Guard. In view of the excellent points brought out therein as to property responsibility of company commanders it is published in the Bulletin for the information of those concerned in this important subject.

SQUADRON OF AEROPLANES FOR NEW YORK.

A squadron of eight aeroplanes for the defense of the principal gateway of the nation, to be stationed at Governors Island, New York, is proposed in a letter sent to Secretary of War Garrison by Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America. He says:

"Whenever something happens in which aeroplanes take a leading part we receive many calls from people who wish to ascertain if we have any aerial defense for New York city, the principal gateway of our country. The attacks upon cities and ships by aeroplanes which start from distant bases and the use of aeroplanes for range finding compel people to realize that aerial attacks could be made upon New York by aeroplanes starting from ships fifty to a hundred miles at sea, and large guns, delivering 2,190,000 foot tons of metal per minute at a range of 20,000 yards and aided by aeroplanes, would quickly reduce any coast defense not adequately protected."

"Eight months of continuous aircraft achievements have, in fact, made people realize what every military and naval authority now recognizes, that 'A navy without aerial eyes is as helpless as a submarine without a periscope, an army without aerial scouts can be corralled and slaughtered like a herd of sheep; a harbor or naval station without aerial defense is at the mercy of every puny submarine and cruiser, and a nation without aerial forces is as helpless as was the Lusitania at the time of her sinking.'

"To the inquiries regarding the extent of the aeronautical equipment available for coast defense we have had to reply that the dozen Army aeroplanes now in service are at San Diego, Cal., and at Brownsville, Texas; that the few Navy aeroplanes are at Pensacola, Fla. The East is entirely without aeronautical protection. The military centers have no aeroplanes; the troops have

never maneuvered with aeroplanes, and the men behind the coast defense guns have no aerial eyes to give them their accurate range."

"I submit that this is an unnatural and shocking condition, and as a citizen and taxpayer, as well as the president of a representative organization, I deem it my duty to urge that steps be taken immediately to provide aeroplanes for the defense of this part of the country. Being fully aware of the failure of Congress to appropriate the amount needed for adequate expansion of the aeronautical service, I refrain from urging the immediate establishing of aeronautical stations at every military center. But I respectfully urge that an aeroplane squadron be established at Governors Island or some other suitable station near New York city. I am actuated in urging immediate action because of the critical condition in which we are now living, as I feel it works incalculable harm to allow such shocking conditions to continue."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

After a delay of many months Italy has finally cast her fortunes with the allies and is actively entering the conflict. With the declaration of war several puzzling features of the campaigns are explained by statements from official sources. Notably is this the case in connection with the long suspension of hostilities in Servia. It appears that Italy months ago imposed upon Austria the condition that the attack upon Servia must be stopped as a preliminary to the negotiations which sought to keep Italy out of the war. It is apparent that Italian demands covered a wider territory than the immediate neighborhood of the Adriatic.

Another matter of international interest is the declaration that Italy enters into a full partnership with the allies and becomes a party to the agreement that no separate peace may be made by any one of the allies. Should the war be greatly prolonged, and settle into a long drawn out deadlock with entrenched lines held by armies too exhausted for sustained offensive, this agreement might become a serious embarrassment to some of the partners. It is possible that the financial burden may not be equally distributed among all who fight on the same side and it is conceivable that conditions could arise where the financier might be willing to consider peace when his partners suffering less in finances would be still unwilling. Certainly no one will venture any sort of prophecy as to the final terms of a peace which should conclude such a war as this; but it does seem evident that with the advent of each new actor there are certainly added complications for the game that remains to be played when the fighting is over.

From the standpoint of strategy Italian intervention should be immediately important in three well defined directions:

First: Austria has had safely sheltered at Pola a fleet which if free from Italian menace might have become a serious danger to the transport service traversing the Mediterranean from French and English depots to the Gallipoli peninsula. Blocking the exit of the Adriatic has been a duty of considerable importance and must have occupied some strong naval forces from either the French or the British fleets. While employed on this duty the French recently lost the armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was torpedoed in the straits of Otranto. The Italian navy will certainly relieve the allies of this duty.

Second: It is to be expected that Italian troops will be dispatched from Naples to participate in the fighting at the Dardanelles, where Italy would feel it incumbent upon her as the strong Mediterranean power to take an important part in the struggle to drive the Turk out of Europe. Italian statesmen will want a prominent place in the council which finally disposes of the great Eastern outlet of the Mediterranean Sea and their position will be strengthened if Italian blood has been shed on the shores of the Dardanelles.

Third: The thoroughly well equipped and organized Italian army will demand the diversion of a large army of German and Austrian troops to prevent a rapid and dangerous incursion into Austria across the central part of what the Austrians call "Kustenland," whose southern section is the celebrated peninsula of Istria. If an impetuous attack can throw the Austrian frontier forces back as far as the Julian Alps, an advance of not more than twenty-five miles beyond the frontier, the way will be open to threaten from the rear both Trieste and Pola.

Trieste is only some twenty miles to the south of the frontier and it has railroad connections with Pola, fifty-five miles away, at the southern tip of the peninsula. While the interior would be difficult, being a heavily wooded, mountainous region, the coast is low and would offer few obstacles to a force which had either captured or pushed around Trieste. If Pola can be taken there would seem to be little chance of escape for the Austrian navy, especially if the French and British Mediterranean fleets could spare a few heavy ships to aid the Italian navy, which is more than on a par with the Austrian fleet.

The inhabitants of the towns along shore are intensely Italian in their sympathies, while the people of the hills are Slavs and bitter enemies. There is certainly great need for a strong defensive force of Teutons to save Trieste and the country to the south from an attack, which would not only win for Italy the long coveted Istria, but which would also mean ruin for the Austrian naval establishment. A strong Austrian offensive from Trent might threaten the rear of the Italian army of invasion.

In England politics have been deeply stirred by the issues of the war. Finally, after serious difficulties, a coalition cabinet has been formed. Lord Kitchener holds his post as Minister for War, but is relieved of the responsibility for munitions. Mr. Churchill leaves the Admiralty, although still holding a minor position in the cabinet. There are many changes which it is hoped will lend strength, but certainly much that has been done has been in the nature of compromise. Two demands are being made with increasing insistence in England—more and better munitions and compulsory service. The new Ministers must face these two issues lest the country should believe lives are being sacrificed uselessly in Flanders, where great losses have not achieved the results which the people of England had expected.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

There has been no attack from the channel upon the extreme German right, which continues to rest undisturbed near Nieuport and for a distance of nearly twenty miles south. Near Langemarck after a violent bombardment a German column tried to gain a footing on the highway toward Ypres, but the effort failed. In a wood to the north of Ypres German trenches were twice

stormed unsuccessfully by British Guards. Later two battalions of Canadian Highlanders, the 16th and 13th, won the position at a cost of 2,000 casualties.

East of Ypres the British lost part of their lines in an attack in which the Germans used poisonous gas more extensively than on any previous occasion. Field Marshal Sir John French says: "The gas was used on a front of five miles, where it was emitted from cylinders throughout a period of four and a half hours, and at the same time the line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud rose in places forty feet from the ground." The Field Marshal expresses the conviction that with due precautions this form of attack can be met and defeated. In this battle the Germans captured two fortified farms and approached Hooge, which is on the Ypres-Menin road, two miles east of Ypres. The gains were accomplished at great cost.

The British offensive west of La Bassée has made progress during the month of May on a line three miles long, where two lines of German trenches have been captured. A territorial division is credited with the capture of a group of trenches east of Festubert, with fifty prisoners and a machine-gun.

French troops persist successfully in their attack north of Arras, which has progressed steadily, although with small gains, from day to day. Two fortified places were taken by assault near Angres, about four miles southwest of Lens. Two miles further south a German trench two-thirds of a mile in length was captured after resisting for two weeks. Small gains have been made west of Souchez. The almost continuous fighting in the neighborhood of Souchez-Ablain St. Nazaire has not resulted in any notable advance, although the steady small gains have required great efforts on the part of the French troops employed in this close fighting. The Lorette Heights appear to be completely and firmly held by the French.

In the vicinity of La Quinque Road, south of Neuve Chapelle, the Germans turned back several attacks by British infantry.

Near Cernay the French artillery destroyed a bridge across the river Thur, in Alsace. Cernay, the supply base for Hartmansweilerkopf, is threatened and the roads about the town seem to be commanded by the French batteries. The infantry, however, appear to have for the present abandoned to the Germans this important height, which guards the valley of St. Amarin, on the frontier.

In the forest of Argonne the Germans exploded several mines, but the infantry which attempted to advance was repulsed with severe loss inflicted by the French artillery and a large number of hand grenades used by the French infantry.

A fleet of nineteen French aeroplanes raided the Rhine valley, carrying the attack more than 100 miles beyond the frontier. The French War Office states that the fleet remained aloft for six hours and succeeded in destroying the famous Badische Aniline Chemical Works at Ludwigshafen, opposite Mannheim. This news is of much interest because these works undoubtedly produced the poison gases which have been employed by the German armies in Flanders. It is here that for many years chlorine has been manufactured in very large quantities for commercial uses.

French aeroplanes are said to be using bombs of greatly increased power.

EASTERN THEATER.

After the great German movement from Cracow reached the river San it appeared for some days to have expended its strength and it seemed that the breathing space allowed the retreating Russians might enable them to firmly resist any further pursuit. Probably the German commander found it necessary to rearrange his forces, bring up fresh supplies of munitions and provide for the safety of his lengthening lines of communication. He may also have wished to reconnoiter the line of the Vistula on his left flank to make sure that no danger threatened from that direction before committing his army to another important engagement.

May 24 General von Mackensen resumed the offensive north of Przemysl, where his troops stormed the strongly fortified villages of Drohobycz, Opatow, Radymno, Wysocko, Weitlin, Makowisko, as well as the hills northeast of Dobrosska and east of Cetula. More than 25,000 men and 153 officers were captured, in addition to sixty-four cannon and more than sixty machine-guns, with fourteen ammunition wagons. The Russian casualties were very heavy.

East of the village of Radymno the Austro-Germans have forced a passage of the San. This advance brings General von Mackensen's attack to a point only ten miles north of Przemysl, while a simultaneous attack by Austrian columns is gaining ground to the southeast of the fortress. In a battle north of the Vistula nearly 1,000 Russians were captured by a force covering the German left flank.

While it is evident that this great attack has not yet reached its limit, it is even now apparent that General von Mackensen has achieved one of the greatest victories of the war. From the Dunajec to the San the Russians have been driven back nearly 100 miles, while further east, between the Carpathians and the Dniester, they have fallen back toward the north a distance of thirty miles. The Russians have lost all the mountain passes through which they were to have poured down upon the plains of Hungary. They have lost all the fruits of the hard campaign from November to May, except the fortress of Przemysl, which is in great danger. The losses in men and material are very great and increase daily. Fortunately for Russia the northern part of Archangel is now open and with the relief from the ice blockade it is anticipated that large shipments of foreign munitions will find their way to the scene of the fighting at the other extremity of the empire.

In the Baltic provinces on the Dubysa River, east of Roscynie, the Germans attacked strong Russian forces and drove them across the river with a loss of 2,240 prisoners and five machine-guns. Further south several Russian attacks from the direction of Ejargola were repulsed, with heavy losses. The scene of these actions is about fifty miles northwest of Kovno.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER.

The first blows were struck by Austrian airmen and ships, which united in a raid upon various towns for a distance of 350 miles along the Adriatic shores on May 24.

The government arsenal at Venice was the target for aeroplanes, which also dropped bombs upon Porto Corsini, Ancona, Gesi, Potenza, Barletta and the Tremiti islands. A number of light Austrian warships participated in the raid and the bombardment of Ancona lasted two hours, resulting in considerable damage to the railroad.

Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts on the river Adige, in front of Rivoli, at the point where the Austrian frontier makes its deepest bend in Northern Italy. The following day Italian forces invaded Austria in

the direction of Trieste, occupying the heights between Idria and the Isonzo River, where they encountered only feeble resistance. The Austrians withdrew from several villages, destroying bridges and houses. The Italian offensive, which is extending from Switzerland to the Adriatic, has resulted in the occupation of frontier posts with very light skirmishing.

The advance is not likely to encounter serious resistance until it turns south toward Trieste, in the section between the Isonzo River and the mountains. Here Austro-German forces will doubtless be found in carefully prepared defensive positions, which will give the enthusiastic Italian army an opportunity to display its prowess.

OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES.

While the allied forces may have made some progress during the past week on the Gallipoli Peninsula against the Turks, the latter have certainly inflicted a very severe blow on the Allies on the water by sinking the British battleship Triumph on May 25, and the British battleship Majestic on May 27, although the majority of the men on both vessels were saved. Both ships were sunk by submarines, which were likely under command of German officers. It is possible that German submarines shipped in sections to Pola, Austria, and there assembled, may now be aiding the Turks. Their presence may seriously affect the future operations of the Allies, as warships offshore engaged in bombarding operation, render themselves very vulnerable to submarine attack.

The Triumph sank in less than ten minutes, 460 men being saved. The submarine which fired the torpedo was chased by the destroyers and patrolling craft until dark, but it returned in safety to its base.

A Turkish despatch from Constantinople, by wireless to Berlin, says the Majestic was sunk off Seddul Bahr, which lies at the southern point of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The attack upon the Triumph was made under cover of darkness from a distance of 300 yards. She was struck amidship, listed and sank in nine minutes. The Turkish batteries refrained from firing during the work of rescue.

The Triumph was a vessel of 11,985 tons, built at Barrow in 1902 for the Chilean government, but was purchased by Great Britain in 1903. She was laid down under the name of the Libertad. She carried four 10-inch guns, fourteen 7.5-inch guns, fourteen 14-pounders and four 6-pounders, had a speed of twenty knots and a complement of 700 men. She has been one of the most active ships in the war, and has been damaged in a number of fights. She led the attack on the German fortress at Tsing-tao and has been active at the Dardanelles since the commencement of the operations.

The Majestic has been frequently mentioned in action, and was previously reported among the vessels badly damaged. She was one of the British battleships designed by the late Sir William H. White, and was completed in 1895. She was 390 feet long and of 14,900 tons displacement. Her battery comprised four 12-inch guns in turrets and twelve 6-inch guns in broadside. She also had sixteen 3-inch guns, twelve 3-pounders and five 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was able to make 17.5 knots at full power. Her complement comprised a total personnel of 757.

The Majestic is the fifth British battleship to be lost in the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles, the previous losses being the Ocean, Irresistible and Goliath. The French have lost one battleship, the Bouvet, which makes a total of six first class warships since the attempt to clear the way to Constantinople was begun, in addition to some smaller vessels.

A submarine success for the British was reported May 27 from the vice admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean, who said: "The submarine E-11, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Nasmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings and a 6-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodosto. A small storeship was also chased and run ashore. The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople Harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode." The distance traversed by the E-11 is approximately 200 miles.

Hard fighting continues on the land with the Allied troops reporting substantial progress and the Turks denying them.

According to a Turkish report May 24, via Berlin and London, the number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased to 90,000, about 4,000 being incapacitated by illness. The original landing force was estimated at 60,000.

Nothing is reported thus far of the Italian and Austrian naval operations beyond inconsequential firing at coast towns and some assaults by aeroplanes.

A more detailed account has been received by the Admiralty of the recent operations in the Dardanelles of the British submarine E-14. The report says that on her passage into the Sea of Marmora the E-14 sank a Turkish gunboat of the Berk-I-Satvet class. In the Sea of Marmora she sank a transport on April 29, a gunboat on May 3 and a large transport, full of troops, on May 10. On May 13 the E-14 compelled a small steamboat to run aground. The return journey of the submarine was made on May 18. The Admiral of the Dardanelles says it is impossible to do full justice to this great achievement, and that the King's appreciation and reward for this service have, throughout the allied fleet, given universal satisfaction. Lieut. Comdr. Edward Boyle, of the E-14, received the Victoria Cross for the work of the submarine. The Distinguished Service Cross was given to Lieut. Edward Stanley and to Acting Lieut. Reginald Lawrence, and the Distinguished Service Medal to every member of the crew of the submarine.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Despite the recent law passed by the state of Arizona prohibiting the shipment of alcoholic liquors by the express companies of that state, the Judge Advocate General has concluded that any express company clerk who refuses to receive and ship alcoholic liquors or medicine containing alcohol, destined for points in Arizona, for the use of troops and animals of the Service, is guilty of a misdemeanor. When the articles are marked "Government Property—Medical Supplies for the Army," the express company shall receive and ship supplies so marked or a report should be made to the War Department in order that the Department of Justice may institute necessary legal proceedings against them.

The Judge Advocate General advises that the paymaster's clerks are a part of the land forces of the United

States and subject to the rules and articles of war, under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1911. The question involved is whether pay clerks, who are not enlisted men, are officers; and whether the provision of the Army Appropriation Act of March 4, 1915, regulating the length of the tour of officers or enlisted men in the Philippines or on the Panama Canal Zone applies to them. The act says, in part, that on or after Oct. 1, 1915, no officer or enlisted man of the Army shall, except upon his own request, be required to serve in a single tour of duty for more than two years in the Philippine Islands or Panama Canal Zone. The decision of the Judge Advocate General is that the pay clerks are officers under the authority of Congress.

THE ARMY RELIEF GARDEN PARTY.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 27, 1915.

The annual garden party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, under the auspices of Branch No. 1, of New York city, was held at Governors Island on Wednesday, May 26, and was carried out, as it always is, with military precision and spectacular effect. The weather, unfortunately, lacked the brilliancy desired and the number of participants was therefore naturally smaller than usual, but the events were carried through without any interference, the light rain of the morning ceasing at three o'clock. Before the polo match was concluded the sun burst through the clouds and the later afternoon and evening were beautifully clear and fine. Under the charge of the various committees the arrangements for transportation, reception and entertainment were well managed. Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and the reception committee received the guests in a marquee near the Commanding General's quarters. Among the guests of the occasion were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgeman, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, Miss Harriet M. Center, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and party; Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. George A. Custer; Col. Charles J. Murphy, the youngest surviving veteran of the Mexican War, and a large number from New York and elsewhere.

The special events of the day began at three o'clock with the drill by the 9th Disciplinary Company, under command of Capt. K. T. Smith, with Lieuts. H. L. Jordan and E. S. Miller. It was a splendid exhibition of military work. The tent pitching and Butts Manual were done perfectly. The silent drill, including marching maneuvers in common and double time, was of exceptional excellence and drew forth round after round of applause from the great crowd of spectators that lined the field. A delightful concert followed by the 12th band, C.A.C., which also played other numbers from time to time during the afternoon.

The polo game at four o'clock was played on the new parade and had a large and enthusiastic gallery, who cheered the fine points in the game. Squadron A, N.G. N.Y., Polo Club, Messrs. T. C. Eastman, A. C. Smidt, L. J. Hunt and W. B. Boulton, Jr., met a team of Army officers, Lieut. W. H. Garrison, Jr., Cav., Lieut. E. F. Graham, 15th Cav., Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., and Lieut. H. D. Higley, 6th Field Art. The score was 11 points to $\frac{1}{2}$ point, in favor of the Army team. The referee was Lieut. Henry H. Holt, and the timekeeper was Dr. Hansen. The evening parade at 5:30, under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Lamoreux, concluded the outdoor functions, and from then till nearly midnight the club house was filled with a throng of dancers. Supper was served also at the club. Dancing went on in two rooms, the 5th C.A.C. band from Fort Hamilton furnishing the orchestras. Much interest was taken in an impromptu auction of some of the donation cakes. Colonel Glenn auctioned off a finely decorated one for \$8. A vanity bag went to "No. 57" for \$10.75. The evening was beautiful, with a glorious moon, and gave a brilliant ending to the day.

Earlier in the day many of the families of the garrison had informal luncheons at which they entertained their friends who came to give their assistance in the various tents. The inclement weather in the morning resulted in a pleasant innovation in transferring some of the tent ménages to the quarters. Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. Chamberlain arranged tables for serving refreshments on the verandas of their houses, with impromptu decorations, and the experiment proved most successful, with added comfort to their guests and increase of their receipts for the work of the Army Relief. The high record of last year will, of course, not be reached in the receipts, but it is believed that the affair will prove as successful financially as could be expected under the serious handicap of unpleasant weather.

The committees and the ladies in charge of refreshment tents worked hard for the success of the function and it is a pleasure to give their names, which follow:

General committee: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Cols. O. B. Mitcham, E. F. Glenn, Capt. M. H. Barry, Kerwin T. Smith, Lieuts. Theodore R. Murphy, Archie S. Buyers.

Reception committee: Cols. W. A. Simpson, J. L. Chamberlain, W. M. Black, Henry P. Birmingham, Charles R. Noyes, Lieut. Cols. A. E. Bradley, Delamere Skerrett, L. S. Roudiez, Major T. Q. Donaldson, Chaplain E. B. Smith.

Committee on transportation: Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton, Capt. Paul Giddings.

Committee on admission: Major Frank H. Lawton, Capt. L. A. Dewey.

Committee on decoration, construction and equipment: Col. J. B. Bellinger, Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton, Majors H. M. Morrow, C. McK. Saltzman, A. E. Truby, J. F. Brady, F. H. Lawton, Capt. Paul Giddings, Lieuts. H. L. Jordan, E. S. Miller, C. G. Griffith.

Committee on police: Capt. M. H. Barry, K. T. Smith. Press and information committee: Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton.

Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn's tent; assistants, Mmes. C. R. Noyes, G. F. Downey, W. C. Cannon, Frank Lawton, C. McK. Saltzman, Robert Oliphant, Andrew Zabriskie, Misses Marion Baldwin, Dorothy Abbott, Eleanor DuBois, Anne Moore, Eleanor McLellan, Catherine Weigel, Edwina Glenn.

Mrs. William M. Black's and Mrs. George Young's tent; assistants, Mmes. G. H. Huntington, George Wood.

Mrs. Albert E. Truby's tent; assistants, Mmes. J. F. Brady, M. A. Cross, A. N. Tasker, Feeter, E. O. Sarratt, S. H. Wadhams, Miss Hobbs.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley's tent; assistants, Mmes. G. H. Scott, M. H. Barry, L. S. Crow, H. L. Jordan, E. F. Miller, Follette Bradley, Misses Dorothy Mills, Margaret Carson, Ada Birmingham, Florence Rising, Marie Rising, Harriet Bradley.

Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham's and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain's tent; Mmes. Sherburne Prescott, A. H. Wiggin, O. F. Hibbard, Malcolm Roberts, F. F. Reynolds, Lydia C. French, Phillip Prescott, Edward Coster, Misses Mar-

guite Prescott, Josephine Coster, Margaret Coster, Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson's tent; assistants, Mrs. D. H. M. Gillespie, Misses Sue Spiller, Maysue Donaldson, Ethel Goodman, Anita Lander.

Mrs. Gordon Johnston's tent; assistants, Mmes. George McAneny, J. C. Poor, R. L. Patterson, Robert Garrett, J. O. Mackay, Misses Lucy Patterson, Sybil Mackay, Ethel Senner, Julia Senner, Letitia Johnston, Frances Judson, Eleanor Kendall, Claire Van Lennet.

Mrs. John B. Bellinger's tent; assistants, Mmes. J. E. Woodward, H. H. Stout, G. D. Sparks, Thomas Lawrence, Misses Grosvenor, Dorothy Brown, Phyllis Brown, Grace Franklin, Alice Judson, Priscilla Griffin, Mary Woodward, Catherine Mills, Katherine Fitch, Gladys Atkins, Bellinger, Watts, Louise Wood, the Misses Hewitt and the Misses Griffith.

Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith's tent; assistants, Mmes. Ruby Valliant and Hughes Dayton, Misses Frances Manning, Elizabeth Manning, Gertrude Reazor, Margaret Reazor, Bidwell.

Mrs. James N. Allison and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgeman, Corbin Hall; assistants, Mmes. A. H. Appel, G. L. Wickes, Carleton Fontaine, Misses Isabel Hardie, Laura Carpenter, Elizabeth Carpenter, Margaret Smith, Dorothy Smith, Carita Spencer, Linette Cordona, Ethel Allen, Clara Guthrie, Phoebe Guthrie, Gladys Poillon, Greeley Smith, Brower, Frazar, Mottey, Dorothy Rodgers, Jean Allison, Oliphant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A new revised edition of "The Pistol and Revolver," by A. L. A. Himmelwright, entitled "Pistol and Revolver Shooting," has been issued April 15 by the Outing Publishing Company, New York city. This work, which since the first edition has come to be recognized as the standard authority on this subject, has been practically rewritten. About 100 pages of new matter and illustrations have been added, bringing it strictly up to date.

A companion volume to "Japan to America" is "America to Japan," a symposium of papers by representative citizens of the United States on the relations between Japan and the United States and on the interests that the two countries have in common, edited by Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" is the title given to the report of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission. It contains portraits of the Pennsylvania Governors Stewart and Tener, photographic reproductions of the statues in bronze on the memorial and those of President Lincoln, Governor Curtin, Major Generals Meade, Reynolds, Hancock, Pleasanton, Birney, Geary, Humphreys and Mulholland, Brigadier Generals Gregg and Hays, portraits of the Battlefield Commission, battle scenes on the Memorial and the Statue of Victory. There are also reproductions of seventy-nine tablets giving the list of the members of the different regiments participating in the battle. The letterpress gives the proceedings at the dedication of the Memorial and other data.

We have received from the Macmillan Company "Submarine Vessels," including mines, torpedoes, guns, steering, propelling and navigating apparatus and with notes on submarine offensive and defensive tactics, and exploits in the present war, by W. E. Dommett, author of "Motor Car Mechanism" and "Petrol-Engine Construction." The book contains twenty-one illustrations and sixteen full-size plates, and sells for sixty cents. The London publishers are Whittaker and Company, 2 White Hart street, Paternoster Square, E.C.

From J. Rodrigues and Company, Lisbon, we receive "O Poder Marítimo na Guerra da Península," by J. da Matta Oliveira.

Among the half-century anniversaries pertaining to the Civil War none appeals more strongly to those who lived in those stirring times that that which recalled the restoration of the flag on Fort Sumter, for that was one of the most dramatic moments associated with those four years of bloodshed. If one were disposed to attribute some degree of spiritual rebirth to the nation as indicated by that flag-raising, one might paraphrase the words of St. Paul and say that the banner had been lowered in weakness and raised in power, had drooped in dishonor and was raised in glory. The Star-Spangled Banner was lowered at Sumter by Major Robert Anderson on April 14, 1861; it was raised by order of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, and to give greater importance to the occasion, Major Anderson, then a general, was present to hoist again the national emblem to its former place in the sky. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the greatest pulpit orator of his time, delivered the address which came after the brief remarks made by General Anderson as he grasped the halyards in his hands to run up the banner. To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of that historic event, there has been published by Edwin C. Hill, of New York, an artistic volume entitled, "Fort Sumter Memorial," which contains a description of the fall of Sumter in 1861, the replacing of the flag on the fort and a sketch of General Anderson, a fine portrait of whom makes the frontispiece. Also is given a brief outline of the career of General Anderson's father, Richard Clough Anderson, and Duncan Lamont Clinch, his wife's father.

The first words of "Flags of the World, Past and Present," by W. J. Gordon, of England, might well be taken to heart by a certain brand of Americans who aspire to follow the teachings of such men as the distinguished American educator who, at a peace meeting in Boston in 1910, said that a flag did not amount to anything more than a combination of colors, that a man could live as well under one flag as another. In opening, this book says: "Symbols are sacred things, and one of the chief that every man holds dear is the national flag. Deep down in our nature is the strong emotion that swells the heart and brings the tear and makes us follow the flag and die around it rather than let it fall into the hands of an enemy. This is no new emotion, no growth of a few generations, but an inheritance from the ages before history began." Indeed, the emotion is not new. If the author could live in the United States awhile, he might learn that the sentiment is so old that some persons affect to consider it quite outgrown, and that the proper way to indicate a broad mind is to speak lightly of the flag of one's country and to describe it as a mere piece of bunting in the sky. In describing the birth of the American flag, the author quotes a suggestion made by Benjamin Franklin on Dec. 13, 1775, at a dinner party at which were present George Washington and other leaders of the colonists. Franklin then said, according to this report, that it was fortunate that there was already a flag which could be easily modified, or rather extended, so as to suit the purposes of the colonists. This flag, he said, was that of the East

India Company, "which is one with a field of alternate longitudinal red and white stripes and having the Cross dinner, or on Jan. 2, 1776, Washington hoisted the national flag of St. George for a union." Twenty days after this flag, this banner, says the author, was none other than that of the East India Company "in every thread of its bunting." The book says that "no flag has received more attention from orator and romancer, the meanings read into it far exceeding those read into any Biblical text, and many verse-writers have been busy but producing nothing worthy of their theme; even the 'Star-Spangled Banner' is anything but a masterpiece." An interesting part of the book has to do with the prevalent errors as to what is the national flag of Great Britain. Nelson's famous signal at Trafalgar, shown with colored flags, is the frontispiece. The publishers are Frederick Warne and Company, London and New York.

LESSON OF THE NAVAL WAR GAME.

It is amusing to find the daily papers solemnly speaking as though the weakness of our Navy, as shown in the movements of the Atlantic Fleet, was a revelation to Navy officers; just as though the Navy had not been persistent for years in calling attention through its General Board and otherwise to its need of more ships, more guns, more men, more speed, more gun power and more maneuvers. What would have happened to the fleet under Admiral Fletcher defending our shores if the assault had been a real one should be made plain even to those who were so blind that they would not see, and who appear to have now advanced so far with the opening of their eyes as to "see men as trees walking." When the truth is clearly revealed to the country there will come a call for prompt and vigorous action in naval matters that will reach the ears of even the most ignorant and indifferent Congressman.

The war problem played off the Atlantic coast, as analyzed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, had for its purpose the training of the officers of the fleet. The problem on the part of the Atlantic Fleet was, in brief, to prevent a more powerful fleet than our own from establishing a base at some point between Eastport, Me., and Cape Hatteras from which to invade the country. When Admiral Fletcher moved out from New York at noon of May 18 with the Blue Fleet he faced the difficult problem of meeting an enemy stronger than his own, as an attacking foreign navy would be. His plan of defense was excellent, but was not successful owing to weather conditions and the marked superiority of the enemy in scouts.

The attacking Red Fleet, under Rear Admiral Beatty, approached at a distance of several hundred miles by a line of fast scouts spaced at intervals and covering a front of nearly 500 miles. Behind this line and ready to stiffen it at any point where necessary came a line of battle cruisers and armored cruisers. These Red scouts and cruisers had the problem not only of locating the Blue Fleet, but also of preventing any concentration of ships from the Blue Fleet from breaking through a weak point in their line and attacking the Red transports following behind the main Red Fleet. These transports were intended to effect a foothold on the coast and maintain themselves there until reinforcements could be brought to their support.

The advance forces came in contact soon after daylight on the 20th. Within a few hours about half of the Blue scouts had been put out of action, the most effective work against them being done by the enemy's battle cruisers, whose high speed and long range enabled them to pick off the slower and weaker Blue cruisers almost at will, at the same time eluding the supporting dreadnaughts. Admiral Fletcher withdrew to the northward, using his remaining scouts to search and guard the area from which he believed the Red Fleet would pass if it contemplated landing on the New England coast. This was, as a matter of fact, Admiral Beatty's plan, although Admiral Fletcher had not actually located the Red Fleet.

The Blue Fleet succeeded in protecting this region and forcing Admiral Beatty in the end to seek an opening to the southward. In the meantime Admiral Beatty was holding his main force well out to sea and following up every move of the defending fleet with his scouts. Thus one fleet was able to make every move with knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts, while the other was in the dark. When convinced that no opening was to be expected along the New England coast, Admiral Beatty turned toward the south and passed around the flank of the defending forces, starting out about noon of the 24th for the Chesapeake. During the night of the 24th Admiral Fletcher left the vicinity of Cape Cod, where he had remained for three days, and moved southward. News of this move almost immediately reached Admiral Beatty, who was at that time heading for Cape Henry over 100 miles ahead of the Blue Fleet. At noon on the 25th Admiral Beatty turned back with most of his heavy ships to meet and engage the Blue Fleet, his transports in the meantime continuing south with a strong escort toward the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. As the force with which he thus threatened the Blue Fleet was decidedly more powerful than that which Admiral Fletcher could bring against it, and as the submarines of the defending force were not near enough to take part in the engagement, the umpire decided that Admiral Beatty's forces could without difficulty seize a base in or near the Chesapeake, the Red force had been successful in its object, and that the strategical maneuvers were at an end.

OUR LAMENTABLE LACK OF SUBMARINES.

We recall that a young officer of the Navy connected with the submarine service got a sharp rap over the knuckles for his presumption in calling the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the necessity of giving more attention to our underwater craft. The recent maneuvers at sea have proven more effective in revealing our lamentable deficiency in respect to this class of vessels, which are making such a record in European naval operations. The Secretary promises a thorough investigation to determine the reason for the unfortunate showing our submarines are making. It is too late to save the lives of the brave fellows who lie at the bottom of Honolulu Harbor, but there is hope for others now the matter is to receive the attention of the Secretary.

"With the growing importance of the submarine as an instrument of warfare," the Secretary says, "I feel that too much attention cannot be paid to this branch of the Service and every effort of the Department will be directed to improving the records made by the submarines during the recent maneuvers. The submarine is still in an experimental stage, and the boat of two years ago, as compared with those now in active service abroad, is

probably even more comparatively obsolete than an automobile of three years ago would be to-day, as the improvement in the design and building of submarines, here as well as abroad, has been even more rapid than in the case of motor vehicles.

"Of the twelve submarines which came to New York for the maneuvers one was unable to proceed and various others suffered from breakdowns necessitating repairs of greater or less importance which took them out of the game for varying lengths of time. The full reports are not in, and it is impossible to name which boats were out of commission from serious causes and which had merely the usual trivial defects which must be expected at any time and which can be remedied without any serious delay or impairment of their efficiency. Reports, unofficial, give a number varying from five to seven as the total submarines effective during a certain period of the maneuvers.

"The battery trouble we hope to have eliminated in our newer boats, if the Edison battery lives up to its preliminary tests. The other troubles are being eliminated with each new design as the defects of the old designs become apparent. What I am most interested in is in finding out whether these breakdowns were such as must be expected in more or less experimental boats or whether they were due to faults of construction that should have been remedied or to defects in our system of reporting and making repairs. It is my intention to immediately investigate this matter and to spare no effort to remedy anything which is possible of being remedied.

"In the meanwhile the plans for the twenty-six new submarines authorized by the Sixty-third Congress are being pushed with all possible speed, and I am greatly pleased with the rapid and efficient work of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering in this matter. Bids will be invited for their actual construction next week. These boats include two more of the new sea-going submarines, which we are going to try and make the last word in such craft. It must not be forgotten that all of the submarines which have been in trouble recently were designed before 1912. The newer boats, both nearing completion and about to be begun, are believed to be vast improvements upon the old models, and it is thought that the greater part of previous weaknesses have been eliminated."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Mohican to the Saratoga.

The Nicholson has been assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Fortune has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The O'Brien was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, May 22, 1915.

The U.S. torpedo boat Wadsworth, with only two-thirds of her oil burners in use, exceeded her contract speed of thirty knots, it is reported, on her second preliminary trial off the Maine coast May 24. On her return she was given a water consumption test at twenty knots, which was said to be satisfactory.

The New York state public marine school Newport arrived at St. Thomas, W.I., May 14, after a pleasant voyage from New York. Her officers report that on May 9, while about 650 miles out from New York, Cadet Weinschenk, of New York, jumped from the main rigging into the sea, apparently to commit suicide. However, after he was in the water he apparently changed his mind and swam to a life buoy thrown to him. He managed to hold on to that until a lifeboat, launched in record time and in charge of Chief Machinist Cahill, reached him. The total time occupied by the rescue was about twelve minutes. Cadet Weinschenk, who is a first year man, could give no reason for his act. After about a week's stay at St. Thomas the Newport will proceed to the Panama Canal, and from there to Honolulu and San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Jacob Jones will be launched at Camden, N.J., May 29. Mrs. Jerome Crittenden, of New York, great-granddaughter of Capt. Jacob Jones, will be sponsor. The vessel is 315 feet long, has a breadth of 29 feet 10 inches and a depth of 17 feet 7½ inches. Her displacement is 1,000 tons. She will have a speed of 29½ knot an hour.

The collier Brutus, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to Guantanamo Bay and thence to Gatun Lake, where the vessel will coal the Naval Academy Practice Squadron on June 16. From Gatun Lake the Brutus will proceed to Philadelphia. The Brooklyn, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to Charleston, S.C., and thence to Philadelphia.

During the recent war game of the Atlantic Fleet several vessels met with mishaps. The New Hampshire, it is reported, injured two blades on the starboard propeller. One blade dropping off hit the next blade so that the driving force was lost. The submarine K-6, which was reported as aground May 22 on No Man's Land, off Gay Head, was floated without injury. Unofficial reports state that the submarine K-1 had trouble with her engines and put into Newport, R.I., for repairs on May 20. With a broken crankshaft the E-2 arrived at Newport on May 22. Before the flotilla left the Hudson River for the maneuvers the D-3 had to go to the New York Navy Yard for repairs, which kept her out of the game.

During a sudden and violent storm at Newport, R.I., late May 26, several warships anchored in Narragansett Bay were damaged by dragging anchors and drifting against other ships. Most of the battleships had steam up in but two boilers, and when the danger came could make no headway. Besides, the battleships were riding with only one anchor. When the storm burst the crews quickly let go additional anchors. The colliers Cyclops and Orion were coaling two battleships, the Cyclops being lashed alongside the Rhode Island, and the Orion was alongside the Georgia. These craft, together with the ships to which they were lashed, began to drift to leeward in the path of the battleships. Although the fuel ships had sufficient steam up to work their propellers, the battleships did not, and the colliers bore gradually down upon the fleet, drifting broadside on. Additional anchors were of no avail, and the Cyclops and the Rhode Island drifted against the bow of the battleship Nebraska. Fortunately the only damage to the Nebraska was the carrying away of the bridge railing and some minor rigging. The Rhode Island escaped without being touched, but the fuel ship Cyclops was badly damaged. The collision had started the butt straps and opened a seam in the port side at the water line. Pumps kept her clear, however. The fuel ship Orion and the battleship Georgia were more fortunate, and succeeded in getting out of their difficulties with only running into the anchor chains of two craft in line. The impact, however, it is reported, was sufficient to start a leak aboard the fuel ship, which

is not serious. More than 4,000 officers and men were ashore on liberty during the storm and they were for the most part unable to get to their ships. The government landing was packed with seamen and officers unable to leave for their ships, and more than hundred men slept on the floor of the buildings on the landing. The Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. was filled, and the fire stations and police stations were utilized to harbor seamen. The local hotels had to turn away officers who could find no accommodation.

The following telegram has been received from Admiral Fletcher: "During the squall May 26 Cyclops and Orion while coaling battleship dragged and fouled Virginia and Nebraska, respectively. Cyclops has sheered twelve rivets in bow joint at twenty-three-foot water line port. Water in hold No. 12. All other compartments dry. Damage not serious. Have ordered Cyclops to Melville to discharge 5,000 tons coal to permit necessary repairs by Vestal. Orion is taking small amount of water in No. 5 hold within capacity of pumps. All other compartments dry. Damage minor. Recommend she be sent to Boston or New York to discharge. Each collier has 9,000 tons cargo coal. Maximum draft, Cyclops, 29 feet 8 inches; Orion, 26 feet 10 inches. Jupiter dragged and fouled Louisiana and bent extension on Jupiter; not serious. Jupiter ready for service and will not be required for battleship prior to June 30. Damage to battleships not beyond ships' force."

Salvage work on the U.S. submarine F-4 at Honolulu was successful on May 24 in raising the submarine twenty-one feet, and she was brought within eighty-seven feet of the surface. Divers were halted temporarily by the lifting operations, and they went down for an examination of the channel's entrance. Rear Admiral Moore hopes to have her completely raised perhaps this week. Under date of May 11 he sends a letter to the Navy Department giving an account of previous operations in the attempt to raise the craft and the difficulties encountered. In speaking of the work of the divers he says: "Experience with deep sea diving shows that there is considerable danger to the divers in sending down lines or hose at this great depth to be worked with. Chief Gunner Stilson states that he thinks it is inadvisable to attempt the air connection until the submarine is lifted into shallower water, except in case of last resort, on account of the risk to the diver. Diver Loughman has been sent to the hospital and will not be able, naturally, to do any more diving. Diver Dreilishack, who went down on May 9, is in such a condition that it is thought unsafe to send him deep diving again. We are therefore reduced to two divers. Nielson, who made the descent May 10, had a severe experience in that he was obliged to work his way down on account of the fouling of the line that was sent down supposedly clear of his descending line, and his suit became filled with water up to his neck, and when he was brought to the surface he was very tired, and the doctor reports that, while he is alright, he is very much exhausted and needs two or three days' rest before making another dive, which really reduces us to but one diver, and his strength must be conserved." The commandant has made it distinctly clear to the surgeon and chief gunner in charge of the divers that the divers will not be sent down at any time against their judgment, as the commandant does not consider himself a judge as to the capacity of the divers to make the trip. The F-4 on May 26 had been dragged within 250 yards of the harbor entrance and lies only forty feet below the surface. The admirable work that is being done in the effort to raise the F-4 is due largely to the skill and resourcefulness of Naval Constr. J. A. Furier, U.S.N. With very few facilities for the work Constructor Furier has constructed a hoist which has accomplished wonders. A full report of what was done toward raising the F-4 will prove a very valuable addition to naval intelligence.

The general court-martial before which Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., was tried found him guilty of the following charges: Drunkenness on duty, absence from station and duty, neglect of duty, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, using provoking and reproachful words toward Dwight Dickinson, acting assistant surgeon, U.S.N., and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court sentenced Captain Day "to be dismissed from the United States Marine Corps, and from the United States Naval Service." President Wilson confirmed the sentence May 25. The records of the Department show that on Aug. 23, 1904, Captain Day, then first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, was convicted by general court-martial using profane and abusive language, and he was then sentenced to be reprimanded.

The thirteenth annual military mass on the campus of the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., will be celebrated Sunday, May 30, under the auspices of the Gloucester Camp, No. 5, U.S.W.V., and of the Knights of Columbus, in memory of the men who have lost their lives fighting for the country since 1776. The Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., will be the celebrant of the mass; the Rev. John P. Chidwick will be the deacon, the Rev. Francis Sullivan will be subdeacon, the Rev. John L. Durick, of the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, will be master of ceremonies, and the Rev. William J. B. Daly, rector of St. Peter's Church, of Poughkeepsie, will preach the sermon. A choir of 150 voices under the direction of Arthur S. Somers will sing, while music will be provided by the bands of the Police and Fire Departments. The 69th N.Y. will be among the organizations attending.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 11, 1915.
Lieuts. Torrey B. Maghee and Lieut. Gustav J. Gonsler left Friday for Fort Benjamin Harrison as instructors at the maneuver camp. Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, Capts. Harry A. Hegeman, Murray Baldwin, Robert S. Knox, Edmund S. Sayer and Lucius C. Bennett left Monday for Fort Stevens, detailed on a G.C.M.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor are being congratulated upon the arrival of a small son, John Randolph Taylor. Mrs. George S. Young entertained the bridge club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Miss Tiernan, Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee and Mrs. Young. Extra prizes, given by Mrs. Ingalls and Mrs. Parker, were won by Mesdames William Brooke and Wilson Chase.

The opening of the Celilo canal, which joins the Columbia and Snake rivers, making a waterway from Idaho to the sea, was celebrated on Thursday in both Portland and Vancouver, the troops from the post taking part in both parades. In the morning the 2d Battalion participated in the Vancouver celebration and in the afternoon the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major William Brooke, paraded in Portland.

The musical club met this week at the home of Mrs. Ruthford S. Hartz. The study of Russian music was continued. Mrs. Wilson Chase, Mrs. John H. Page, Jr., and Mrs. Hartz gave vocal selections, and Mesdames Raymond E. Ingalls, James B. Woolnough and Ralph R. Glass gave piano selections. The guests were Mesdames Hopper, Bennett, Hegeman, Field, Rowe and Gibner. Mrs. Carrick, grandmother of Lieutenant Woolnough, left Tuesday for her home in Minneapolis. Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field on Thursday gave a dinner party. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Kopper, of St. Paul, parents of Mrs. Woolnough.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks returned to the post Saturday from San Francisco, where Mrs. Weeks has been in the Letterman General Hospital for some weeks. Mrs. George S. Tiffany was suddenly called home on account of the illness of her father, Mr. Weissinger, in Louisville, Ky., but failed to reach there in time, as the news of his death came shortly after her departure.

Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, who has been a very active member of the Woman's Club of Vancouver, was recently elected vice-president of the organization. Lieuts. Gustav J. Gonser and Torrey B. Maghee returned Sunday from Fort Benjamin Harrison. Major Adrian S. Fleming, Capt. Lucius C. Bennett and Lieut. F. V. Schneider left Sunday for a ten days' fishing trip on the McKenzie River.

Mrs. Wilson Chase gave a sewing party Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman. Major William Brooke, Capt. Harry A. Hegeman and Lieut. R. T. Snow left for Corvallis to make the annual inspection of the cadets of the Oregon Agricultural College.

Miss Polly Young gave a box party at the Heiling Theater Wednesday night to see John Drew in "Rosemary." Present: Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Misses Louise Burns, Violet Erskine and Messrs. Irving Webster, Harry Reed and Harold Wells. At a party at the Hotel Portland they were joined by John Drew and some members of the cast. Col. and Mrs. Young on Tuesday entertained Mr. Drew at tea, followed by a motor ride.

Mrs. David J. Baker entertained with a luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls has left for a visit to her home in St. Paul. The death of Mrs. Evans, mother of Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, occurred this week in Portland, and on Tuesday the interment was made in the post cemetery. Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase had as their guests for a few days this week Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Robert Peck, who are on their way to Flat, Alaska. Mrs. Peck before her recent marriage was Miss Mauda Brambilla and has many friends on the post.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1915.

Mrs. Louis De Pui Vail, of the Gladstone, gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Nathan C. Twining, wife of the commander of the Illinois, receiving ship at the navy yard. Major Charles S. Hill, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner Tuesday for Surg. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Carrie Wombough and Dr. Hill, U.S.M.C., at his quarters in the Girard Estate. Surg. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt have taken an apartment at the Nash, Fifteenth and Spruce streets, during the overhaul period of the Minnesota.

The officers attached to the yard gave a large farewell reception to Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson Thursday afternoon. The yard band played in the sail loft and dancing and refreshments were enjoyed while Capt. and Mrs. Benson received their many guests.

Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis gave a dinner on the Connecticut Thursday for his aunt and sister. Among his guests were Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker, Capt. and Miss Durrell, Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenberg, Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Hinds are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Guilford, 2408 South Twenty-first street. Major C. S. Hill gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Neville, Major and Mrs. L. J. Magill and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson F. Vulte.

The officers of the U.S.S. Connecticut gave a dance on the quarter deck last Friday evening. Prior to the dance Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenberg entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Penrose, Miss Kathryn Penrose, Comdr. Hayne Ellis and Lieut. George R. Marvell. Little Priscilla Lutz, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Lutz, is ill with the measles. Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker are spending some time as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain in New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger are stopping at the Blenheim, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, during the overhaul period of the Minnesota.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. G. A. Bisset are spending some of their leave at Mrs. Bisset's former home in Virginia. Mrs. George de B. Keim has moved to Edgewater Park for the summer. Mrs. Harry Lee leaves next week to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Saltmarsh, at Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Allen Caperton, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard, has left for her home at Newport News, Va. Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton have given up their apartment at the Rittenhouse and are to spend the summer at Newport, R.I. Capt. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., is spending a few days in Washington, D.C.

IN AND AROUND BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., May 18, 1915.

The Commandant and Mrs. Rush gave a luncheon May 14 for Civil Engr. H. R. Standford, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Captain Jayne, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus. Mrs. Coburn entertained the auction club Friday. The players included Mesdames Perrill, Bakenhus and Hall. Mrs. Saunders Bullard gave a luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Miss Heather Baxter, Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Priddy, of Norfolk.

Miss Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Capt. Volney O. Chase, is the guest of the Misses Baxter at the navy yard. Miss Catherine Rush, daughter of the Commandant, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Austin at their country home, Rocky Crest, near Ardmore, Pa. Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King left Sunday for New York to join her husband for the remainder of fleet week. The many friends of Comdr. W. H. Standley, executive officer of the New Jersey, regret to learn that he is soon to leave this coast, to take command of the U.S.S. Yorktown about June 1. This will bring him near his family, who are making their home on the California coast.

Mrs. Brand, wife of the Naval Constructor, has been called to New York on account of the serious illness of her sister, Lieut. Comdr. William R. White, who is on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, and Mrs. White spent the week-end with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams. Mrs. Shoch, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Fred G. Coburn. The Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter were house guests of Mrs. Gerish Smith, of Quincy, and attended a delightful dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Smith at Alpha Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Chase and Miss Heather Baxter attended the Harvard-Cornell track meet last week. Mrs. Coburn gave a card party at her home in Brookline on Tuesday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Shoch, of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Mesdames Rossle, Kimball, Norton, Richey, Pace, Minor and Powell.

Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter and Miss Elizabeth Chase were guests of Ensign Ralph Dennett and Stanley Canine at tea on board the U.S.S. New Jersey on Tuesday. Mrs. Kimball entertained at cards on Wednesday for Mrs. Shoch. Mrs. Abernethy gave an auction party on board the U.S.S. Chicago Thursday in honor of Mrs. Priddy, of Norfolk, Va., and for Mesdames Bulmer, Minor, Smith, Merry, Bakenhus, Kilpatrick, Miss Heather Baxter, Miss Paton, Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, and Mrs. Donohue. Despite the rain on Monday afternoon the yard hop was well attended and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1915.

The U.S.S. Ranger, Massachusetts nautical school ship, under command of Captain Hourigan, U.S.N., sailed yesterday, with 104 cadets aboard, for San Juan, Porto Rico, and other West Indian ports. This will be the regular summer cruise of the school ship. She will make a four months' cruise, calling at Havana and Southern ports in the United States, and will return to Boston about Oct. 1.

Commander Christy, who has been at the Boston Yard for some time, in command of the auxiliary cruisers Brooklyn and Salem, leaves shortly for Annapolis, to take command of the Naval Academy station ship, the Reina Mercedes. Comdr. David F. Sellers, who will relieve Captain Christy on the Salem, is expected in a few days. Comdr. W. H. Standley,

of the New Jersey, leaves June 2 for San Diego, Cal., to visit his family before taking command of the U.S.S. Yorktown. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle are expected about June 1 and will occupy quarters E. Lieutenant Commander Riddle comes to the yard as inspection officer.

Miss Margaret Baxter leaves in a few days for a visit to "Week" at the Naval Academy. Miss Kilpatrick, sister of Lieutenant Kilpatrick, has returned from a visit of several weeks to friends in and around New York. Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. E. Rossel, who have been making their home in Cambridge while Mr. Rossel has been studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, leave soon for the New York Navy Yard, Mr. Rossel's new station. They will be greatly missed from the Navy set.

Mrs. Minor had supper for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Bayard T. Bulmer and Yancey Williams on Sunday. Although Lieutenant Commander Perrill has been ordered from navy yard duty to the battleship New Jersey as executive officer, Mrs. Perrill will continue to reside here, making her home in Brookline, where she has taken an apartment on Wellman street.

A beautiful informal dance was given in the armory at the navy yard Saturday evening, May 22. The hall was attractively decorated. The yard band, under the able direction of Bandmaster L. Galante, U.S.N., rendered excellent music and the dancing continued till the stroke of twelve, when the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" brought all to attention to salute the flag and the coming morn. In addition to a full attendance from the yard and station, Colonel Haan, Major Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett and Lieutenant Wingate were among those who attended from the Army posts.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Olympia, arrived May 25 at the Charleston Yard.

Cleveland, sailed May 25 from San Diego, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico.

Jason, arrived May 25 at Balboa, Canal Zone.

Macdonough, Dixie, Prairie, Tonopah, Tallahassee, Burrows, Paulding, Ozark, McDougal, Drayton, Cassin, Patterson, D-1, D-2, G-4 and K-2, arrived May 25 at Newport, R.I.

Benham and Balch, sailed May 26 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

New Hampshire, sailed May 26 from Newport, R.I., for the Norfolk Yard.

Arethusa, sailed May 26 from Charleston, S.C., for Port Arthur, Texas.

Des Moines, arrived May 26 at Alexandria, Egypt.

North Carolina, sailed May 27 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Cadiz, Spain.

South Carolina, arrived May 26 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Cesar, sailed May 27 from Newport, R.I., for Philadelphia, Pa.

New York, arrived May 27 at the New York Yard.

Uncas, sailed May 27 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Fortune, arrived May 27 at the Mare Island Yard.

Wyoming, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Brooklyn, Birmingham, Cummings, Jenkins, Fanning, Jouett, Beale, Chester, San Francisco, Vestal, Jupiter, Jarvis, Warrington, Fulton, K-5 and K-6, arrived May 26 at Newport, R.I.

South Dakota, sailed from Bremerton for Tacoma May 27.

Wilmington, sailed from Amoy for Swatow May 28.

Wyoming, Texas, Delaware, Georgia and North Dakota, sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads May 27.

Rhode Island, sailed from Newport for Rockland May 28.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 15.—Lieut. Harold Jones detached from the Prometheus and ordered to the St. Louis.

Lieut. W. P. Beehler detached from Naval Academy May 27 and ordered to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieuts. C. R. Clark, W. R. Carter, W. H. Paschley, H. G. Donald, E. H. Loftin, A. T. Bidwell, J. J. Broshek, H. F. D. Davis, Marshall Collins, C. C. Ross, C. W. Windsor, A. M. Charlton, D. F. Duey, Schamyl Cochran and L. R. Ford detached from Columbia University and ordered to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. C. M. Dolan transferred to retired list from May 11, 1915; ordered home.

Ensign S. F. Maury detached from the Wyoming and ordered to the Montana.

Ensign H. M. Briggs detached from the North Dakota and ordered to the Montana.

Ensign J. A. Crutchfield detached from the Cleveland and ordered temporarily to the St. Louis.

Ensign Whitley Perkins detached from the Denver and ordered to Asiatic Station via Army transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., June 5.

Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes detached from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and granted sick leave six months.

Med. Dir. Oliver Diehl detached from naval recruiting station and ordered to command Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Med. Insp. C. M. DeValin detached from navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to Navy recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel transferred to retired list from May 11, 1915; ordered home.

Chief Mach. F. P. Noel transferred to retired list from May 11, 1915; ordered home.

Carp. F. S. Covey ordered to treatment at Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Pay Clerk A. R. Hunter resignation accepted, to take effect May 13, 1915.

MAY 21.—Lieut. (J.G.) P. H. Hammond, University of Michigan, to the Texas.

Capt. F. J. Minter, Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., to the Des Moines.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Smith, Des Moines, to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. F. J. Daly to the Prairie.

P.A. Paymr. T. Williamson, the Prairie, to New York Naval Hospital for treatment.

MAY 22.—Comdr. W. C. Cole to Naval War College, May 27, 1915.

Comdr. M. M. Taylor detached command Baltimore; to Naval War College.

Comdr. E. H. Watson detached Naval War College; to Utah as executive officer.

Comdr. F. H. Clark detached Utah; to command Baltimore.

Lieut. C. B. Mayo detached Cassin; to command Reid.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. B. Haines detached Minnesota; to Dolphin.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. M. Knox detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1915; to Cummings.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Simpson detached Cummings; to command Sterrett.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. A. Corwin detached Dolphin; to connection fitting out Winslow and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. M. Woodson to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign T. A. M. Craven detached Delaware; to home and wait orders.

Ensign P. A. Stevens detached Naval Training Station, Norfolk; to Minnesota.

Ensign H. J. Ray detached Minnesota; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Ensign D. M. Steece detached Rhode Island; to Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Paymr. W. C. Fite detached Charge Naval Pay Officers' School, Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. E. Rossel detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Bsn. B. H. Shepley detached Vermont; to temporary duty Princeton.

Chief Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn detached Prometheus; to Oregon.

Chief Mach. Thomas O'Donnell detached San Diego; to Prometheus.

MAY 24.—Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Graham detached works New York Shipbuilding Company; to Connecticut.

Lieut. R. A. Theobald detached Naval Academy June 5, 1915; to Cassin.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Van de Carr detached Naval Academy June 5, 1915; to connection fitting out L-10 and duty in command when commissioned.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. P. Myers, M. L. Deyo, W. C. Barnes, W. A. Riedel, G. F. Parrott, E. B. Nixon, P. B. Haines, J. W. McElroy, D. B. Downer, E. B. Lapham, C. J. Bright, F. L. Rieffel, R. K. Awtry, E. A. McIntyre, W. L. Ainsworth and L. C. Carey commissioned from March 7, 1915.

P.A. Surg. Heber Butts to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Asst. Naval Constr. C. L. Brand detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology June 22, 1915; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 25.—Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Abernathy detached Chicago; to Arkansas June 5, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Wallace to Rhode Island.

Ensign R. E. Schuirman detached Olympia; to Castine.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Sellers detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Btsn. W. E. O'Connor to receiving ship at New York, N.Y., June 16, 1915.

MAY 26.—Lieut. P. P. Bassett to assistant to captain of a terminal port, Canal Zone.

Lieut. D. E. Cummings detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 1, 1915; to temporary duty command Dubuque.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. I. Hedrick to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. (J.G.) D. J. Callaghan, Merritt, Hodson, H. W. Hill, J. H. Wellbrook, H. O. Roesch, J. F. Donelson, C. A. Pownall, F. G. Reinicke, R. P. Molten, W. N. Richardson, R. H. Skelton, M. A. Mitzscher, J. G. Ware, J. H. Taylor, J. T. Alexander, S. W. King, H. S. Jeans, F. H. Luckel and W. E. Brown commissioned from March 7, 1915.

P.A. Paymr. William Gower commissioned from Nov. 3, 1914.

A. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox detached General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. G. D. Stillson detached Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Gun. A. J. Holton detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to temporary duty Prometheus.

Chief Mach. Patrick Fernan to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAY 27.—Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison detached New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. E. Half detached Naval Academy June 5; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. H. A. Stuart detached Virginia; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. H. Lassing detached New York; to Virginia.

Lieut. G. S. Bryant detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 5; to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Coman detached command Truxton; to Prometheus.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. D. Pryor detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to command Truxton.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Reardon detached Olympia; to New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Wuest commissioned from June 5, 1915.

Ensign F. K. O'Brien detached Maryland; to Asiatic Station via June transport.

Surg. F. M. Bogan detached Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Kansas.

Surg. H. M. Tolfree detached Kansas; to home and wait orders.

A.A. Surgs. W. G. Townsend, Guthrie McConnell and J. B. Bostick appointed from May 14, 1915.

A.A. Surg. J. H. Harris appointed from May 17, 1915; to Navy Recruiting Station, Hartford, Conn.

A. Naval Constr. A. W. Carmichael to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. Edwin Alberts detached Naval Station, Norfolk; sick leave until Nov. 16, 1915.

Mach. P. A. Flint detached Olympia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 26, 1915.

At the ten-dance after the baseball game Saturday tea was poured by Mesdames Estes, Devers and Purdon. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis had dinner Friday for Cols. and Mesdames Townsley, Gordon and Wilcox, Mrs. Strong, sr., Mrs. Ennis, sr., and Colonel Smith. Col. and Mrs. Kreger gave a dinner party Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Somers, Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Miss Hulen, Miss Kreger, Lieutenant Lockwood and Mr. Hills. Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Simonds over Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger gave a bridge dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Miss Fiebeger, Captains Alexander, Steese and Sultan. Capt. and Mrs. Estes had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Capt. and Mrs. Somers had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Andover, Mass., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Walker for the past week; on Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon had dinner for Miss Smith, Col. and Mrs. Walker and Lieutenant Uhl.

Col. and Mrs. Shaw gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Kreger, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Colonel Smith and Captain Lindsey. Capt. H. B. Clark, on duty with the New York Militia, and Mrs. Clark were over Sunday guests at the hotel. Col. and Mrs. Holt and Guy spent the week-end in New Haven. Mr. Jersey, of New York, was the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, for the week-end. Miss Elizabeth Congdon, of Duluth, was the guest of Miss Fiebeger for over Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Ennis, sr., and Lieutenant Henderson. Lieutenant Selleck's sugar-off party on Friday was a jolly affair, the guests enjoying themselves hugely in making maple-sugar candy and cooling it on cakes of ice. Among those there were Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, the Misses Townsley, Taylor, Jones, Baskette, Captain Card, Lieutenants Hall, Dick and Crawford. Mrs. DeWitt, widow of General DeWitt, is at the West Point Hotel for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. Ennis, sr., and Miss Margaret Bailey. Mrs. Farman, mother of Lieutenant Farman, whom she has been visiting since her return from France several weeks ago, left Sunday for her home at Warsaw, N.Y. The Wednesday Evening Card Club closed its season at the last meeting held at the home of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, when the tournament was completed, Lieutenant Cutrer winning first, Mrs. Cutrer second and Lieutenant Cunningham third. Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the Monday Evening Club and there was an extra table of Mrs. Strong, sr., Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Carter.

Colonel Shaw received word of the death of his father, Dr. Shaw, on Saturday at his home in Worcester, Mass. Colonel Shaw left at once for Worcester and will remain there for several days. Dr. Quiñones, of Salvador, was a distinguished visitor at the post on Friday, having come up the Hudson with a large party on J. P. Morgan's yacht, Corsair; in his honor parade was held at an earlier hour than usual. Three lectures in French are being delivered on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons to the Third Class of cadets by Professor Barcq, of Vassar. The subjects treated are "Paris—Les Organes et Sa Vie," "L'Évolution du Château Français" and "Les Sources de l'Énergie Française." Colonel Wilcox entertained at luncheon at the club on Monday for Professor Barcq and for Colonel Fiebeger, Captain Hunt, Lieutenants Osborne and Russell and Mr. Van Huile. Lectures in Spanish given last week to the First Class of cadets were "España Arabe; Cordoba y Sevilla," by Mr. Asensio, and "Doña Ximena-El Ama-Teresa Panza, etc." by Mr. Jaen.

Mr. C. B. De Pue is at the post to arrange for the taking of moving pictures of the cadets at drills, parades, etc., during the graduation festivities; these pictures will be used by Burton Holmes in a lecture he is preparing on West Point. A surprise entertainment is being planned by the cadets for June 4, and the element of mystery adds to the interest of the guests.

A match game of polo was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 18; the teams were lined up as follows:

| First Officers' Team. (White.) | Second Officers' Team. (Blue.) | Hdcp. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1, Capt. Lindsey.... | No. 1, Lieut. Devers.... | 0 |
| No. 2, Lieut. Graham.... | No. 2, Lieut. Garrison.... | 0 |
| No. 3, Lieut. Erwin.... | No. 3, Lieut. Pullen.... | 0 |
| Back, Lieut. Higley.... | Back, Lieut. Selleck.... | 1 |
| Total | 8 Total | 1 |

First team has to give the second team seven goals, eight periods of 7 1/2 minutes each. Score: 8 1/4 to 5 1/2, favor of the second team.

Field artillery practice with .30-caliber and service ammunition will be held this week, the target at Crow's Nest and the battery at Lusk Reservoir and all residents are warned to keep away from the line of fire.

Burton Holmes, through his representative, Mr. De Pue, has tendered a moving picture entertainment for Tuesday evening at Memorial Hall. The reels shown will portray scenes of travel in the Philippines, Peking, Florida and South Africa, and the dances of all peoples—dancing around the world.

The Army nine succumbed to Springfield Y.M.C.A. College on Saturday 7 to 6, the second defeat of the season. McMahon, who was pitching for the cadets in the second, was smashed for five hits; two batsmen hit by pitched balls and a triple steal helped along to give the visitors six of their runs in this inning. Again in the fifth they hit for a run. Neyland took up the pitching and stopped further scoring. The cadets took a run in the fourth, and playing an uphill game knocked out one

visiting pitcher by the sixth inning. They did well with his successor also, but fell one short of tying the game. The game was played on a wet, muddy field. The Army players were: Gerhardt, 3b.; Merillat, cf.; Hobbs, rf.; Mitchell, 1b.; Oliphant, c.; Bradley, lf.; Prichard, ss.; Coffin, 2b.; McMahon and Neyland, p.

JUNE WEEK PROGRAM.

Following is the program of "June Week"; events scheduled, June 1-12, 1915:

Tuesday, June 1, parade, 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday, June 2, baseball, Syracuse University, 4 p.m.; polo game, Squadron A vs. Cadets, 4:15 p.m. Thursday, June 3, parade, 5:30 p.m.; Friday, June 4, polo game, Squadron A vs. Cadets, 4:15 p.m.; parade, 5:30 p.m. Saturday, June 5, inspection, 1:40 p.m.; baseball, Catholic University, 3 p.m.; cadet hop, 8:15 to 11 p.m.

Sunday, June 6, graduation sermon by chaplain, U.S.M.A., 10:40 a.m.; parade, 6 p.m.; band concert at hotel, 8 p.m. Monday, June 7, review by the Superintendent, 4:15 p.m.; reception to First Class, 5 p.m.; cadet hop, 8:15 p.m. Tuesday, June 8, gymnastic exercises, Fourth Class, in gymnasium, 9:45 a.m.; sub-caliber target practice, 6-in. rifles, 11 a.m.; escort of the color and battalion drill, 4:15 p.m.; parade, 6 p.m.; open-air play, Ben Green Company, 8 p.m. Wednesday, June 9, field day, 9 a.m.; mountain artillery drill, cavalry drill, field artillery drill, 3 p.m.; parade, 6 p.m. Thursday, June 10, equitation in riding hall, 10 a.m.; shelter tent pitching, 4 p.m.; dedication of Gerhard memorial baptismal font in new chapel, 5 p.m.; parade, 6 p.m.; class reunions, Classes of 1865, 1869 and 1885; cadet hop, 8:15-11 p.m.

Friday, June 11, military calisthenics, 10 a.m.; organ recital, cadet chapel, 11 a.m.; review, Secretary of War, 4:15 p.m.; reception, Secretary of War and Alumni, 5 p.m.; graduation parade, 6 p.m.; class reunions, Classes of 1870, 1875, 1890 and 1895; graduation hop, 8:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Saturday, June 12, graduation exercises, 10 a.m.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 25, 1915.

Gen. H. F. Hodges, accompanied by Cols. J. M. Carson, jr., Q.M.C., and C. C. Carson and Major R. S. Abernethy, were luncheon guests of the Brick House Mess on Wednesday; they also made a visit to this post during the afternoon and were entertained informally by Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen. Those going from here to the reception at Fort Wadsworth given by Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux for Col. and Mrs. J. V. White, of Fort Hamilton, were Chaplain and Mrs. J. Yates, Capt. and Mesdames C. L. Fisher, W. M. Colvin, Lieuts. and Mesdames J. G. Booton, Mesdames M. L. Brett, V. Bown, Misses E. Allen and M. Fleming, Major Young and Lieut. F. Hanna. Col. Clarence C. Williams, O.D., recently arrived at the Proving Ground for duty, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Frank had dinner Friday for Miss E. Allen and Lieut. F. Hanna; later Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, Mrs. V. Bown, Lieutenants Goolrick and Blackmore joined them and they had a little dance and supper. Mrs. W. M. Colvin gave a bridge party on Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. M. W. Curry, of Key West, Fla. and for Mesdames Charles L. Fisher, John L. Shepard, William J. Hawkins, William R. Bettison, Louis G. Brinton, Julian Yates, Paul D. Bunker, Victoria Bown, Morgan L. Brett, John G. Booton, Misses M. Fleming and Ethel Allen. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bunker, Brinton, Bettison and Miss Allen. Lieut. and Mrs. S. Frank and Miss E. Allen on Saturday were dinner guests of Lieut. W. Pendleton, at the Brick House Mess.

Mrs. Frederick Hanna, who has been visiting her home at West Haverstraw, N.Y., returned Saturday, bringing with her her sister, Miss Scott. Mrs. Young and Miss Young, mother and sister of Major M. Young, are with him for a little visit.

Miss E. Allen entertained at bridge for Miss Scott yesterday. Playing were Mesdames Bettison, Hanna, Misses Allen and Scott; Captain Bettison and Lieutenants Hanna, Goolrick and Blackmore joined them for tea. Mrs. Bettison won the prize. Major James F. Brady, J.G., Eastern Dept., came down this week to make the annual inspection.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 27, 1915.

June week begins on Monday, May 31. The social events will be notable, but the midshipmen will be discouraged from making any of their affairs too elaborate and costly. The First Class german will be held in Memorial Hall, instead of the armory, as in former years, due to the desire to limit the affair to the class and their partners as strictly as possible. The first event of the week is the entertainment by the Masqueraders for the Board of Visitors, officers, graduating class and friends, to be held at Mahan Hall at 8:30 on Monday evening. On Tuesday, June 1, the official reception of the Board of Visitors occurs at 11 a.m., and they meet in the afternoon for organization, continuing their sessions through Wednesday and Thursday. Regimental drill in the morning, dress parade and presentation of athletic and other awards in the afternoon and a second performance by the Masqueraders are features of Tuesday. A reception to the Board of Visitors, officers and families is held at the Superintendent's quarters at 9 p.m. On Wednesday there are competitive artillery drills and seamanship drills and dress parade. The graduating class are entertained at the Superintendent's quarters in the evening. Thursday the drills include competitive infantry, torpedo and gun drills, also practical engineering exercises and dress parade. The alumni dinner taken place at Mahan Hall at 7:30 p.m., the promenade concert for underclassmen and friends at Luce Hall at 8:15 p.m., and the First Class german in Memorial Hall, beginning at 9 p.m.

Friday, June 4, is graduation day, the exercises being held at 10 a.m. at Dahlgren Hall. At 8:30 p.m. the farewell ball begins, also at Dahlgren Hall. It is given by the Second Class to the graduating class. The following midshipmen compose the committee in charge: Benjamin R. Holcombe, chairman; James E. Betts, Homer L. Grosshopf, W. S. Heath, Harold M. Horne, George F. Hussey, Cyrus H. Kyle, Andrew C. McFaul, Theodore T. Patterson, John Dale Price, Arthur W. Radford. The invitations are embossed with the crests of the classes of 1916 and 1915, and are handsomely engraved. Admission will be by cards only.

ITINERARY OF PRACTICE CRUISE.

The itinerary of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron (Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio) is as follows:

Midshipmen embark, June 5; leave Annapolis, June 6; arrive Guantanomo, June 12; leave Guantanomo, June 13; arrive Colon, June 16; leave Panama, June 20; arrive Magdalena Bay, June 30.

Leave Magdalena Bay, July 1; arrive San Diego, July 3; leave San Diego, July 6; arrive San Francisco, July 8; leave San Francisco, July 22; arrive Los Angeles, July 24; leave Los Angeles, July 26.

Arrive Panama, Aug. 7; leave Colon, Aug. 10; arrive Hampton Roads, Aug. 17; arrive Annapolis, Aug. 30.

The mail address of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron after leaving Annapolis will be "U.S.S. (as the case may be), U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." until July 20, after which it will be "care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y." until Aug. 31, when the squadron disbards.

Members of the First, Second and Third Classes will be distributed aboard the ships, each ship carrying a quota of each class. The members of the new Fourth Class will remain at the Naval Academy during the summer for elementary instruction and drill. Upon the return of the squadron to Hampton Roads almost two weeks will be passed in gunnery practice, and upon the return to Annapolis all those midshipmen who have satisfactory cruise reports will get leave for a month.

The "bilgers" of the Class of 1918 who failed at the semi-annual examination in January, 1915, and who have since been

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reappointed to enter with the next class, will be taken on the summer practice cruise this year.

ATHLETIC AND OTHER AWARDS.

Announcement was made at the Naval Academy Monday morning of the winners of a number of the important competitions in athletics and professional branches open to midshipmen. The presentation of awards is one of the features of June week. The winner of the Navy Athletic Association sword for greatest personal excellence in athletics is Mdsn. Harvey E. Overesch, captain and end of the football team, also a member of the first eight and of the Academy basketball five. The honor of having his name inscribed on the Thompson cup for having exerted the greatest personal influence for the advancement of athletics goes to Mdsn. Richard R. Adams, a crack player on the baseball and basketball teams. The Thompson cup for the best handling of small craft under sail were won by Mdsn. Phillip W. Warren, of the Third Class; Thompson cup monoculars for second place by Mdsn. Newbold T. Lawrence, jr., of the Second Class.

The prizes won by midshipmen during the year for excellence in professional branches were announced on Wednesday, June 26. The presentation takes place during one of the dress parades of June week. The sword presented by the class of 1871, Naval Academy, for excellence in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery, was won by Mdsn. Richard R. Adams, the honor man of the graduating class. Mdsn. Lynde D. McCormick, son of Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, now stationed at the Naval Academy, is the winner of two prizes; the cup presented by the National Society, D.A.R., for excellence in seamanship and international law, and the sextant presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation. Mdsn. John S. Farnsworth won the cup presented by the National Society, Sons of the Revolution, for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery. Mdsn. John D. Small will receive the medal presented by Admiral Trenchard Section No. 73, Navy League of the U.S., of New York, for the best essay on a naval or patriotic subject.

Reports on the work for the final term make it practically certain that first honors in the graduating class will be taken by Richard R. Adams, who has a remarkable list of achievements. Besides leading his class as scholar, he is class president, has commanded the regiment of midshipmen, and is a star on the baseball and basketball teams.

The indications are that Mdsn. Joseph Wegner Paige will be honor man in the Fourth Class.

After the custom of a half century the American Seamen's Friend Society on Monday evening at Bancroft Hall, Naval Bibliotheque, presented the members of the graduating class with Bibles. The presentation was made by Dr. George Sidney Webster, secretary of the society, who made an address. One hundred and thirty-three graduates each received a Bible; 161 were of the American Revised Version and twenty-two of the Douay translation.

It is understood that at least twenty graduates of this year will marry within a month of graduation. There has been but one definite announcement; Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Posey, of La Plata, Md., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Ellen, to Ensign Lewis R. De Roode, the ceremony to take place on June 7 at La Plata.

The Superintendent, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, broke up a custom of years this morning when he stopped the Second Classmen, after their last examination of the semi-annuals was over, from jumping into the Severn. A half dozen had executed the function, when the head of the Academy halted the proceedings. It was one of the rates of the school. The midshipmen went safely through one custom to-day—that of putting all the editors and writers of "The Lucky Bag" overboard. About thirty had to take a bath in their uniforms in the river.

The authorities of the Naval Academy are investigating an alleged fraud in the semi-annual examinations. Similarity of answers and fine examinations of usually backward students created suspicion that examination papers in the Department of Languages had been obtained before the tests began. The entire membership of the First and Second Classes underwent a re-examination in Spanish to-day because of the suspicions of the authorities that the questions prepared for the test had been surreptitiously obtained and made use of by some of the midshipmen. There were indications that the office of the head of the Department of Languages, where the questions were kept, had been entered.

The physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who passed their mental examination in February and April will commence on June 7.

In no place is the uniform of the U.S. Navy more respected than in Annapolis, and in no locality are injuries to those who wear it more promptly and severely punished. About two weeks ago three of the Filipino bluejackets now on duty at the Academy were passing on Northwest street when a colored man asked one of them for a nickel. One of the trio told the alms-asker that he had no change. The man then struck one of the Filipinos, Florencio Molar, and broke his jaw bone. Police Officer William Boettler gathered enough information to warrant the arrest of Eugene Boston, whom all three sailors identified. At his trial and conviction Justice William Minnick sent Boston to the House of Correction for three years.

The 13th Company, Artillery Battalion, U.S.M.C., Capt. Chandler Campbell commanding, has gone into camp at the Thousand-yard Rifle Range of the Naval Academy, on the north side of the Severn River, near the U.S. Naval Engineering Experiment Station.

On Monday the Sunday school of the Naval Academy held its picnic in Boucher's grove, near Annapolis, and the children thoroughly enjoyed the outing. The entertainment was under the charge of Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N. The Cornelius Club, an organization attached to the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and taught by Mrs. Hines, wife of Comdr. J. F. Hines, U.S.N., has presented to the church a fine church lamp.

Miss Rhode Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, leaves Friday for New York to visit her aunt, Mrs. Edward M. McIlvain. She will then go to West Point for the Army-Navy baseball game, and will be joined there by her father and mother. They will be guests of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., has joined his wife and daughter here. Miss Janet Montague, of Richmond, Va., daughter of ex-Governor A. J. Montague, is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Rudolf de Roode, mother of Midshipman de Roode, is entertaining here Miss Mary Hartigan, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Miss Minette Paine, of New York. Mrs. Stedman, mother of Mdsn. L. L. Stedman, has taken a house here until after June 24. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Woods, U.S.N., of San Francisco, Cal., have arrived here and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. David A. Scott, U.S.N.

Lieut. Roy M. Jones, 22d Inf., U.S.A., who has been here on leave for a month, returns to-day to Douglas, Ariz., to duty with his regiment.

Defeating Georgetown by 6 to 2 here Saturday afternoon the midshipmen played in form that encouraged their friends to hope for a victory over the Army next Saturday. A bombardment of hits, which included a circuit for Blodgett and a three-sacker for Hicks, secured five runs for the Navy in the second

NEVERBIND
Boston Garter

and drove the visiting pitcher to the bench. His successor was also hit hard, but managed to keep the safe ones scattered. Both sides fielded well.

The Naval Academy overwhelmed Georgetown on field and track Saturday, the score being 74 to 16. Rain caused a recess and made the track somewhat heavy. The star performance was Collins's work in the hundred yard, where his nine and four-fifths seconds equalled the local and inter-collegiate records. He also won in the 220 in flat time. Low, of Georgetown, equalled the local figure of 5 ft. 9 1/2 ins. in the high jump, the only first taken by Georgetown. Stebbins, of the visitors, easily finished first in the quarter, but was disqualified for interference with Morris.

Home was stolen three times in Wednesday's game between the Naval Academy and Mt. St. Joseph's, in which the former won 5 to 4. With their half of the fourth over the visitors had scored three runs, but a bad error allowed three Navy players to score and Lyle followed with a steal home, giving the midshipmen a lead of one. Neither Blodgett nor Captain Hicks, who will pitch and catch Saturday in the game with the Army, were in the game Wednesday.

The following midshipmen left here to-night on the baseball squad en route for West Point: First Class—R. R. Adams, H. A. Fisher, R. I. Glover, W. A. Hicks (captain), E. S. McCrae, J. L. McCrea (manager), F. B. Smith, A. E. Smith. Second Class—H. J. Rodgers, S. A. Hamilton, P. J. Kellher, C. H. Lyle, A. C. McFall, E. M. Major (assistant manager), E. C. Fuller. Third Class—R. L. Beall, W. G. Calhoun, T. J. Fisher, E. J. Moran, H. C. Blodgett, J. M. Connolly. Fourth Class—G. T. Cuddihy, J. S. McReynolds, G. B. Sherwood.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, U.S.N., the head coach, accompanied the baseball squad. The whole detachment was under the charge of Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield, U.S.N., athletic director of the Naval Academy and Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association. The party left to-night at ten p.m. The team expects to practice at West Point on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The players will return to Annapolis on Sunday afternoon.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 23, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg, on May 16 had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, the Misses Weed and Rogers, Mr. John Noble, Lieutenants Ord, Wyche and Corlett.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld gave a dinner at the Tea Room, 17 Macomb street, May 18 for Major and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, the Misses Winslow, Budlong, Waller and Devol, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Paschal and Whitten. After a delicious dinner all adjourned to the large reception rooms and dancing was indulged in until a late hour. On Wednesday, before the hop at the Officers' Mess, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Regan, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Blyth and Tarbutton.

Miss Sharon, of Plattsburg, on Wednesday entertained several of the bachelors at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Miss Weed, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Whitten and Milliken on May 22 went on a fishing trip, returning Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Carleton gave a jolly dinner at Mrs. Goe's Tea Room on May 21 for Capt. and Mrs. Regan, Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Captain Yates, the Misses McCoy, Waller, Winslow and Devol, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Whitten and Lieuts. and Mesdames Mitchell, Miller and Lough. Mrs. Miller played delightful piano selections and singing and dancing were kept up until midnight.

Captain Nolan left last week for Washington, D.C., detailed on the General Staff. Mrs. Nolan and little daughter are at 62 Court street, where they will remain for the present. Miss Shedd of Plattsburg, gave a lovely lily of the valley luncheon on Saturday for the Misses Devol, Winslow, Painter and Waller, from the garrison, and Miss King, from Plattsburg. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre returned Sunday from their trip to Boston.

The 30th Infantry baseball team won their fourth straight game this season, when they easily defeated the Rouse Point team on May 16.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., May 25, 1915.

Due to the epidemic of measles there has been very little entertaining on the post the past two weeks, and even the ladies' nights at the club were abandoned. The quarantine will soon be lifted. Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell arrived Thursday from Woodmere, L.I., where they have been the past few months, and have moved into quarters No. 7, on the front line.

The most important social function of the week was the tea-dance given by Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, at Fort Wadsworth, in honor of Col. and Mrs. White. The band played for dancing. Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Martindale, Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Bow served. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley, Captains Miller and Lamoreux, Lieutenants Corbin, Edwards and Loudon, from Fort Hamilton; Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Bow, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Captain Councilman, Miss Allen, Miss Hillhouse, from Fort Hancock; Major and Mrs. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Martindale, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassburn, Miss Secours, Lieut. and Mrs. Paddock, from Fort Wadsworth; Judge Adams, of Albuquerque, N.M.; Mrs. J. R. Hicks, from Tompkinsville; Lieutenant Bayard, from Governors Island; Miss Wertenbaker and Miss Tinkham, of New York; Captain

Earle, U.S.N., with a number of officers from the U.S.S. Dolphin, Downes and Parker.

Miss Mary L. Hobbs, of Washington, D.C., arrived Friday to visit Mrs. Feeter. Mrs. Feeter entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Hobbs and her fiance, Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Field Art., and Captain Gardner, of Fort Totten. Col. Delamere Skerrett, I.G. Dept., inspected Fort Hamilton Monday and was luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley gave a charming dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin and Mr. Camp, of Brooklyn. One hundred and fifty members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution visited Fort Hamilton Thursday, May 13. A parade was given in their honor and after that the ladies were shown the fortifications and other objects of interest.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 24, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner May 14 for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges and Major and Mrs. Abernethy. That afternoon, while roller skating just outside the post, Oliver Sarratt was struck by an automobile. He is now recovering safely from the injuries, which at first seemed quite serious. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, of West Point, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Dr. and Mrs. Moore gave a dinner-dance Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Tasker, sr., of Fort Jay, Lieutenant King, of Fort Wadsworth, and Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, of Fort Totten.

Gen. and Mrs. Hodges have visiting them their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Acker, with their small daughter, Miss Alma Louise Acker. Gen. and Mrs. Hodges entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Acker Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Captain Gardner, Captain Duncan, Miss Cleveland, of New York, Miss Alma Louise Hodges and Mr. Duncan Hodges, and on Friday evening for Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieutenants Matthews and Baird.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had luncheon Wednesday for Captain Gardner and Dr. and Mrs. Whipple, of Bayonne, N.J. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. Col. and Mrs. Gibson spent a few days this week with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Haggart, of Annapolis, with her small daughter, Adele, has been spending the past week with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. She has gone to Brooklyn to join her husband, Ensign Robert S. Haggart, U.S.N., recently assigned to the McCall, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. Valk, of Annapolis, has returned to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun. Major William E. Cole, of Panama, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Hearn. Major and Mrs. Abernethy are packing, to move to their new station, Fort Hamilton. Captain Proctor, of Fort Hamilton, who will take Major Abernethy's place upon General Hodges's staff, has been recent visitor at the post.

The sympathy of the entire garrison is extended to Mrs. Williamson Patterson in the recent loss of her sister, Mrs. Ketcham, New York.

The mine planter General Frank was at the post for a few days for experimental work, Lieutenant Warner and Kimball then renewing old acquaintances with friends stationed here.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., May 18, 1915.

One hundred miles an hour was the speed attained with a new military scout piloted by Raymond V. Morris Saturday morning, in the first of a series of Government tests of the biplane delivered a few days ago to the 1st Aero Squadron at North Island. Morris made the flight at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The biplane, a Curtiss type, is equipped with a 90 H.P. Curtiss O.X. motor. Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, piloting a Martin tractor, equipped with a Hall Scott motor, qualified for the rank of junior military aviator Saturday. He was aloft a little more than an hour.

Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, preceding the dance given by the hotel management, in honor of the Admiral and the officers of his fleet. Among those in attendance were Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Surg. and Mrs. Cole, Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Paymasters Baker and Izard, Lieuts. and Mesdames Isaac C. Kidd, George C. Pegram, R. M. Griswold, Mrs. Husband E. Kimmel and Raymond Hitchcock, the actor.

Lieut. H. J. Weeks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Weeks are in San Diego for a few days as guests of Mrs. John Stafford. Lieut. W. R. Taliaferro, U.S.A., and his bride, formerly Miss Lester Schon, have returned from Riverside, where they spent their honeymoon, and at home in their California bungalow.

At the Exposition Saturday afternoon was held a floral festival, with a parade of decorated electricettes, baby buggies, doll carriages and other styles of vehicles. Among interesting features of the parade was a torpedo, mounted on its truck, drawn by a detachment of sailors in white duck. Mounted above the torpedo were the Stars and Stripes, with garlands of flowers and streamers running down to the truck. Chief Yeoman George P. Pitkin, in charge of the naval exhibit at the Exposition, was in command.

Miss Mary Benton, who christened the battleship North Dakota in 1909, unveiled a \$10,000 model of that battleship at the Panama-California Exposition yesterday afternoon. This model has been added to the naval exhibit in the Commerce and Industries Building.

At the U.S. Grant Hotel, Thursday evening, the enlisted men of Troops B, D, L and M, 1st U.S. Cavalry, and pack train No. 12, stationed at the Exposition, gave a military ball, which proved a very enjoyable affair. A number of the officers and their ladies were in attendance.

Taking on board two companies of marines from the camp on the Exposition grounds the cruiser Colorado sailed Sunday for Mexican waters to protect American interests, but received orders later to return to this port, as the authorities reported conditions improved at Guaymas.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 23, 1915.

The regular bi-monthly hop on May 20 was preceded by several dinners. Miss Helen Nicholson had as her guests Miss Valencia Rafferty and Catherine Dean, of Highland Park, Lieut. Joseph B. Treat, Mr. Servier Tupper and Ensign Johnstone, of the Naval Training Station. Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Tat, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs, Mrs. McNair, of Highland Park, Mr. Clark and Mr. Vacariello, of Evanston, and Mr. Flood. Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse, jr., entertained at dinner on May 20 for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Warner McCabe, and Lieut. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson, of the Naval Training Station.

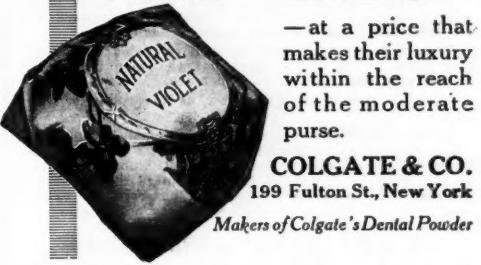
Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard left Thursday for Culver, Ind., to inspect the Military Academy there. He will be the guest of Lieutenant Fleet while there. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. McGee had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Porter and Lieut. Harold Thompson. Among the guests attending the hop on Thursday were Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, Miss Killman and Mr. Irwin, of Lake Forrest, Ensigns Johnstone and Wolfe, of the Naval Training Station, and Mr. Dean, of Highland Park.

The Ladies' Musical Club met at the home of Mrs. Allayne von Schrader on May 21. An interesting paper on Massenet was read by Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs, followed by the following program: "Dance of Love," Mrs. Barnard; "Ballet," Mrs. Scales; "Bonnie Nuit," by Mrs. Burt; "Meditation from Thais," by Mrs. Converse; "Elegie" and "Every Flower a Kiss," by Mrs. Tate. At tea Mrs. von Schrader was assisted by her guest, Mrs. Frederick von Schrader. The guests of the club included Mrs. Stewart, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Williams, of Cleveland, and Mrs. William A. Mann.

Mrs. Williams and children, of Cleveland, are guests of Mrs.

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Tupper. Capt. Oscar A. McGee, with Troop C, gave an exhibition drill in the riding hall on May 16. The drill was repeated on May 21 in honor of 200 Knights Templar, who came out on a special train from Woodlawn to see it.

Mrs. Wallace B. Scales entertained with a children's party on Saturday in honor of the fifth birthday anniversary of her son, Wallace. The children present were Virginia McCabe, Virginia Taylor, Louise Scales, Rosamund Burt, Elizabeth Youngs, Wallace B. Scales, Bobby Emory, Francis Porter and George Converse.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, May 24, 1915.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Mrs. F. D. Evans, wife of Major Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. John F. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain Chenoweth, chaplain of the 4th Infantry, sailed on the Sumner for New York. Mrs. Evans will spend the summer in Massachusetts. Mrs. Chenoweth will visit in New York, returning in June. Mrs. John F. Chenoweth, Mrs. Ernest G. Diehl, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Goldmann motored over to Texas City for an afternoon's outing recently. Lieut. Davenport Johnston has returned from a leave spent at his old home at Tyler, Texas.

Mrs. Charles Franks entertained the 19th Infantry Bridge Club recently. Mr. and Mrs. J. Merrow left for a trip to San Diego, San Francisco and Los Angeles. At the latter city they will visit their son, Mr. Alfred Merrow, and family, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., via Yellowstone Park, to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Louis S. Sorley, and family, thence to Kansas City and New Orleans en route home.

Capt. and Mrs. Gideon H. Williams gave a dinner party on Tuesday at the 28th Infantry mess in compliment to Lieut. E. C. Desobry and Miss Emily Dorsey and the bridal party. The place-cards were dainty miniature bridges placed on the glasses. Later the party attended the regular Tuesday evening dance. Miss Margaret Kent, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Kent, was one of the most graceful dancers at Miss Vida Godwin's "spring ball."

Capt. and Mrs. James Furlow gave a dinner party Thursday at Hotel Galvez, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson.

Mrs. Landon, wife of Major Edwin Landon, commanding officer at Fort Crockett, gave an informal tea Saturday in compliment to Miss Emily Dorsey, whose marriage to Lieut. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., U.S.A., will be solemnized in June. The broad veranda was enclosed in canvas and beautifully decorated with flags and sweet peas. The hostess, honor guest and Mrs. John B. Maynard formed the receiving line. The elegantly appointed luncheon table was presided over by Mrs. Church, wife of Major Church, and by Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith. About sixty guests enjoyed the pretty hospitality.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Caffery entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Mrs. S. B. Turman, of Tampa, Fla., and Lieut. D. B. Crafton at the 28th Infantry dance Tuesday.

Capt. Lawrence P. Butler entertained the following as his guests at the 6th Cavalry horse show at Texas City, the party motorizing over in his car: Mrs. Ernest G. Diehl, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Jane Alverly, Lieut. Alexander Wilson and Mr. E. Clyde Northern, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson spent the weekend in Texas City for the horse show. Gen. George B. Bell, jr., and Capt. Campbell Babcock spent Friday afternoon in Texas City for the horse show.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 24, 1915.

A sand storm, accompanied by a very heavy wind, hit camp early Tuesday morning and lasted until Friday, making life for the tent dwellers very unpleasant. These storms come up very quickly and before one even has time to close his tent everything is covered with a gray dust and fine sand. Not only is the sand lying in all directions disagreeable, but the heavy winds, days at a time, flapping the tents and at times threatening to tear down the tents, leaving one homeless, is very annoying.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding this division, with his aide-de-camp, Capt. E. E. Booth, left Sunday for Galveston, to board the U.S.A.T. Sumner, which sailed that day for New York. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown entertained Sunday at the 23d Infantry pavilion at the regular supper-dance for Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Captain Morrow, Lieuts. and Mesdames Holmes, Boughton, Matile and Coates, Lieutenants Lampert and McKinney. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Brown had dinner Tuesday for Captains Burt and Fries.

The second of a series of dinner-dances was given at the regimental pavilion Thursday evening. Eighty-five is the seating capacity for the dinner and many could not be accommodated with tables. Those having tables were Col. and Mrs. Barth, 27th Inf., Col. and Mrs. Berry, 6th Cav., Major and Mrs. Winn, Captains Siegle, Fries, Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenants Miller, McKinney and Schmidt, all of the 27th, and Lieutenant Halford, 23d. Five cabaret performers during the dinner alternated with dancing. After the dinner dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The pavilion was attractively decorated and the regimental band furnished music.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., Lieutenant Oldsmith, 23d Inf., Lieutenant Sherman, C.E., and Miss Read, daughter of Captain Reed, 6th Cav.

The 6th Cavalry held its annual horse show Friday and Saturday at the Texas City baseball park. This regiment carried off one cup on Friday, when the four-mule team, with escort wagon, made the best appearance in that event. This regiment also got second place, a red ribbon, for best In-

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Sanitary messenger horse. All the officers and ladies of the regiment were invited to attend the horse show hop on Friday evening, given by the 6th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained at dinner at the 6th Cavalry pavilion before the dance in honor of their week-end guest, Mrs. Morse, of Galveston, and for Captain Merrill, 4th Field Art., and Lieutenant Parsons, 11th Inf. Mr. Bitman Barth, elder son of Col. and Mrs. Barth, is receiving congratulations upon his appointment to West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers and Lieut. J. D. Patch were supper-dance guests of Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice on Sunday. All these officers have recently transferred here from the 10th Infantry, in Panama, Canal Zone.

A baseball league has been formed, composed of teams from the various organizations now on duty at Texas City. The first game will be played on May 29, when the 26th Infantry team will meet that of the 27th Infantry. Other teams in the league are 23d Infantry, 6th Cavalry, 4th Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Military Police, Field Hospital and Headquarters Detachment, 4th Brigade. At least one game will be played daily, with double-headers on Sundays and holidays, until each team shall have played every other team in the league. The first schedule will be completed July 5. In a preliminary game played on Saturday the 26th defeated the 27th Infantry 6 to 1.

On Sunday afternoon the 4th Field Artillery entertained at polo for the 27th and 26th Infantry polo teams, the 6th Cavalry, 4th Field Artillery and a Freebooter team, the game to be a round robin.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., May 16, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Cohen and Doe were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawhon for Sunday supper. Major Ryan gave a dinner at the Gadsden Sunday for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor and Miss O'Connor. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser. Major and Mrs. Rand gave a card party Monday for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. McDiarmid, Captains Schoeffel, Snyder, Lieutenant Cohen, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Major Bennet and Mrs. Clark winning the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser.

The new pavilion was formally dedicated Tuesday evening with a reception and dance. Fully 325 officers and their wives and friends from Douglas, Warren and Bisbee attended. It was probably the most important social function ever held in southern Arizona. The big dancing floor, 50 by 100 feet, was too small to comfortably hold the throng. The guests were received by the brigade and regimental commanders and their wives—General Davis, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Pruitt, Lieutenant Colonel Kenly and Major Dade.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark had dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser. General Davis was host to a party of twenty-four at dinner at the Country Club Thursday. Dancing followed. The guests included Major and Mrs. Bennet, Captain Peyton, Col. and Mrs. Pruitt, Lieutenants Pike and O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Meguire, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, Mesdames Smith and Cresswell. Captain Schoeffel had dinner at the Gadsden Friday for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Majors Martin and Ryan, Captains Ingram, Roiseau, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser. Lieut. and Mrs. Graves gave a dinner at their home in Douglas Saturday for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Major Ryan and Lieutenant Walthall. All attended the dance at the Meguire home.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark are now quartered at 1233 Ninth street for the summer. Captain Castle left Wednesday for Redlands, Cal., on a ten days' leave. Lieut. J. A. Doe left Thursday for Chicago to spend a ten days' leave and attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of his parents' wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Baxter are at San Antonio on a two months' leave. Mrs. Theodore Schultz, wife of Captain Schultz, 9th Cav., entertained the bridge club Tuesday, Mrs. Hooper winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Dallam gave a dinner at the Country Club Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieutenant Myer and Miss Lucile Campbell, sister of Lieutenant Campbell.

Lieut. H. L. Kutz entertained at the Country Club Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Pruitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Hand, the party afterward attending the dance at the pavilion. Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Captain Whitfield, 22d Inf., who has been suffering from a severe case of grippe, is able to be about

again. Capt. Julian Dodge, 22d Inf., had dinner at the Country Club Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Pruitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieutenant Colonel Kenly, Captains Campbell and Boisseau.

General Davis left Saturday on a leave of two months. He will visit his brother-in-law, Captain Hart, in El Paso, a few days and then go East. During his absence Colonel Rogers will command the brigade. Major Ellwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., was here for the opening of the pavilion. Mrs. Dugan entertained a bridge Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Captains Ingram, Schoeffel, Pearce, Bomford. The high score prizes were won by Captain Bomford and Mrs. Meguire.

Mrs. Herman, wife of Captain Herman, 9th Cav., on Thursday gave a bridge of six tables. Prizes were won by Mesdames Moody, Cowin, Cook and Mrs. Pratt. Captain Nissen, 9th Cav., won the beautiful silver cup offered by the Douglas Rifle Club for the 300-yard range and total number of points. On the 300 range he made a score of 93, while his score for the two ranges was 185 out of a possible 200. Other officers participating were Captains Van Schaick, Deitrick, Lieutenants Carey, Wagner, Arnold, Drake and Nicholson.

The baseball situation has changed considerably during the week, the 9th Cavalry showing a decided improvement and walking away with the last three games played with the Infantry teams. On Monday the 18th defeated the Artillery in a fast and exciting game, which was decided in the last inning by the score of 8-6. On Wednesday the 11th was defeated by the 9th Cavalry, 11-0, in a game replete with errors by the Infantrymen. On Saturday the 18th defeated the 22d by 6-3; Sunday the Artillery stopped the winning streak of the Cavalry by defeating them 11-5, and the same day the 22d went to Bisbee, where they were defeated by the score of 8-6. This leaves the 18th and 11th still tied for first place, each having lost two games, while the 22d and 9th Cavalry are tied for third, the Artillery last.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CRISP.—Born at Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1915, a daughter, Katherine Virginia Crisp, to the wife of Ensign and Mrs. F. G. Crisp, U.S.N.

DOUGHERTY.—Born at San Diego, Cal., May 18, 1915, a daughter, Alice Elizabeth Dougherty, to the wife of Lieut. Clarence Dougherty, U.S. Signal Corps.

ELLIS.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., May 16, 1915, a son, Hayne Ellis, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N.

FREEMAN.—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., May 24, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., a daughter, Rosemary.

LAIRD.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., May 21, 1915, to Lieut. G. H. Laird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laird a daughter, Mary Ellen.

PELOT.—Born at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Pelet, Ord. Dept., of Benicia Arsenal, Cal., a daughter, Mary Agnes.

ROBERTSON.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1915, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. G. E. Robertson, U.S.N., a son, Douglas Hosmer Robertson.

WARFIELD.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 20, 1914, a son, Benjamin Merritt Warfield, to the wife of Act. Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

DEITRICK-DANIEL.—At Springfield, Mo., May 18, 1915, Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, U.S.A., and Miss Nancy Elizabeth Daniel.

HULL-JONES.—At Washington, D.C., April 26, 1915, Mr. Joseph Hull, Jr., and Miss Minta Lockwood Jones.

KRAMER-BEVANS.—At Fishers Island, N.Y., May 25, 1915, Capt. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Millikin Bevans, daughter of Major James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SHEIELDS-WAGNER.—At Shields, Kas., May 24, 1915, Mr. William Dickinson Shields and Miss Elizabeth Mildred Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wagner.

DIED.

BURNS.—Died at Baptist Sanitarium, Houston, Texas, May 11, 1915, Narcissa Samuels Burns, daughter of the late Judge Samuels, of San Antonio, Texas, wife of David S. Burns, and mother of the widow of Capt. Benjamin Harrison Watkins, U.S.A., and of David S. Burns, Jr., and Samuel Burns.

CHAMPE.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., May 12, 1915, Mr. John Champe, father of Mrs. Illingworth, wife of Chief Musician William Illingworth, C.A.C.

DONNELLY.—Died at Dublin, Ireland, April 25, 1915, Mrs. Annie Brudelle Donnelly, wife of Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th U.S. Cav.

FOLGER.—Died at Coronado, Cal., May 16, 1915, Mrs. Eleanor Gilmore Folger, wife of Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., retired. Interment was at Cambridge, Mass.

FRAILEY.—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., May 18, 1915, Mrs. Helen Watson Frailey, widow of Rear Admiral Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.

GRISWOLD.—Died at Tientsin, China, April 20, 1915, Catherine Agnes, infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, 15th U.S. Inf.

HANSCOM.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 12, 1915, Arthur Bradley Hanscom, son of Mrs. Hanscom and the late Rear Admiral John Forsythe Hanscom, U.S.N.

HOLWAY.—Died at Boston, Mass., May 20, 1915, Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U.S.N., retired.

NICHOLS.—Died May 17, 1915, at San Francisco, Cal., Elizabeth B. Nichols, wife of Col. W. A. Nichols, U.S.A., retired. Interment at Detroit, Mich.

ZALINSKI.—Died at New London, Conn., May 21, 1915, Mrs. Helen Brandege Zalinski, wife of Col. M. G. Zalinski, U.S.A.

ZIEGEMEIER.—Died at Sierra Madre, Cal., May 21, 1915, Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, wife of Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N. Interment at Canton, Ohio.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

SCHOOL OF THE LINE, N.G.N.Y.

To the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., belongs the honor of having the leading "honor graduate" in the School of the Line, as well as the leading "distinguished graduate." The certificates of graduation will be presented to the twenty-one officers of the class on Monday afternoon, May 31, at Van Cortlandt Park by Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department. Many prominent officers will be present from the Army and the National Guard of New York and other states. Major Gen. Charles B. Dougherty, commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Brig. Gen. William G. Price, commanding the 1st Brigade, Pa. N.G., will be among the guests. Others invited include Generals Roe, Butt, Eddy, Dyer and Lester, N.G.N.Y.; Commodore Forshew, Naval Militia, and all the commanding officers of organizations in the state force.

Two of the officers of the class are from sister states, having received special permission to attend as student officers. They are Capt. John S. Braun, of the Missouri National Guard, and Lieut. Ralph A. Kluge, of Pennsylvania. All the other officers are from the N.G.N.Y.

The following is the complete list of the twenty-one officers

who will receive the certificates of graduation, in order of class standing:

Honor graduates—1st Lieut. Alexander E. Anderson, 69th Inf.; Capt. William A. McAdam, 47th Inf.; Capt. Prentice Strong, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederic K. Lovell, 71st Inf.; Capt. George E. Schenck, Signal Corps, and 1st Lieut. Edward C. O. Thomas, 22d Corps of Engineers.

Distinguished graduates—1st Lieut. Andrew J. Tarpey, 69th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. D. Schiebler, 23d Inf.; Capt. Howard L. Campion, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Conklin, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Hodgdon, 71st Inf.; Capt. T. J. Moynahan, 69th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rogers, 47th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Dreher, 71st Inf., and Capt. Matthew G. Addison, 23d Inf.

Graduates in alphabetical order—Capt. John S. Braun, Missouri National Guard; 1st Lieut. R. A. Kluge, 6th Pa.; 1st Lieut. E. V. Ireland, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Starrett, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. N. P. Stockwell, 22d Engrs., and Capt. Theron R. Strong, Field Art., N.G.N.Y.

Company F, of the 71st Infantry, N.Y., known as the School Company, under Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., fully equipped for field service, marched to Van Cortlandt Park May 28 for four days' tactical work, incidental to the graduating exercises of the School of the Staff and Line, May 31.

The company during its camp will perform varied drills, and aside from the drills on May 29 and 30 the company will give an interesting exhibition during the graduation exercises May 31.

Capt. Herman A. Metz, Q.M.C., 14th N.Y., has been transferred to the reserve list at his own request.

Drum Major Charles H. Brown, of the 7th N.Y., has been brevetted second lieutenant and retired for twenty-five years' faithful service.

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph W. Farrell, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y., on duty at Division Headquarters, has been awarded a certificate of proficiency in the basic course, class for officers of the Q.M. Corps, School of the Line and Staff. Sergeant Farrell, who is known as an exceptionally well posted non-com., has served for some ten years in the Guard, divided in the 71st Infantry, 22d Engineers, Subsistence Department and Q.M. Corps.

Governor Whitman of New York, instead of appointing a brigade commander for the 4th Brigade to succeed Gen. Samuel M. Welch, retired, has authorized an election.

President Wilson on May 25 signed the commission of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, as major general on the retired list. General Harries made formal application April 22 for retirement, with increased rank of one grade, under the law. Col. Charles H. Ourand, of the 1st Infantry, N.G.D.C., who is the senior colonel of the Guard by reason of the retirement of General Harries, is now in actual command of the Militia, which command he will hold until the successor of General Harries as commanding general is appointed and commissioned by the President. It is understood that the War Department has been considering for the position several officers and former officers of the Guard. These include Major C. Fred Cook, A.G.D.; Major Boyd Taylor, formerly paymaster and disbursing officer, who resigned last year, and Capt. D. V. Chisholm, who severed his connection with the Guard a number of years ago.

Adjutant Gen. B. W. Hough, of Ohio, in Cir. 5, April 21, 1915, republishes the article from the Army and Navy Journal on President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in declaring for national defense.

Major Joseph C. Castner, Inf., U.S.A., who was commissioned April 1 as adjutant general, District of Columbia Militia, with the militia rank of lieutenant colonel for the detail at militia headquarters, assumed his duties at headquarters May 20.

Major John H. McMahon, 6th Inf., Mass. V.M., has resigned. The regiment will take part in the military-municipal celebration at Lowell on July 4.

At a dinner of the 1st Field Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., May 8, in New York city, medals for long service were presented to the following: Lieut. B. E. Farrier, for fifteen years' service; 1st Class Sergt. Stanley Perrine, for ten years' service. Medals for five years' service were presented to 1st Class Sergt. Harry Leach, Corporal Thomas, Sergt. J. Solan, Sergeant Bennett, Corporal B. Bowly, 1st Class Sergt. W. J. Jones, Master Electrician Allan Wood and Private J. C. Barnes.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has just received from Governor Whitman the brevet commission of major general for meritorious service of over twenty-five years. General Dyer first joined the National Guard as a private in Company K, of the 7th Regiment, June 10, 1889, and received his first commission as a second lieutenant in Company G, of the 12th Regiment, May 16, 1892. He was elected first lieutenant in March 1893, and captain two months later. In the latter rank he volunteered with the regiment for service in the Army of the United States during the war with Spain, and was appointed major May 13, 1898. He served in Southern camps and in Cuba with the regiment from May 2, 1898, until April 20, 1899. He was elected colonel of the 12th Regiment Sept. 7, 1899, succeeding Col. Robert W. Leonard, the war colonel. When Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, was retired for age General Dyer succeeded him in 1912. General Dyer has always taken great interest in the military service and he is known as one of the most successful colonels the 12th ever had, and just after the Spanish War, when the muster out of the Volunteers left the command at a low ebb, he built it up to a strong and efficient regiment. His administration as brigadier commander is considered highly satisfactory by Major General O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard. It was General O'Ryan who made the recommendation for the brevet commission to Governor Whitman.

The 3d Infantry, Oregon National Guard, has been admitted to membership in the new Chamber of Commerce and has been assigned to the civic bureau, under the direction of which the organization will take an important part in future civic celebrations and entertainments. The regiment is to be officially represented in the chamber by its commanding officer, Col. Cleland H. McLaughlin. Major M. B. Marcellus, Med. Corps, and Capt. Clarence R. Hotchkiss, adjutant of the 3d Infantry, are also members of the civic bureau. Major Loren A. Bowman and Capt. Daniel E. Bowman, 3d Inf., are members of the retail merchants' bureau.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia will be in camp this year from Monday, Aug. 16, to Sunday, Aug. 29—fourteen days. The camp site has not yet been selected. Several officers have tendered their resignations, two have applied for retirement and one has consented to a reduction in rank. Lieut. Col. Luther H. Reichelderfer, Chief Surgeon, has applied for reduction of one grade in rank, in view of the decision of the War Department that the Guard is not entitled to a medical officer with rank higher than major. Major Thomas S. King and Capt. Frank W. Holt have applied for retirement and the following officers of the Ordnance Department have tendered their resignations: First Lieut. Harry C. Caldwell, 1st Lieut. Richard Powers and 1st Lieut. Douglass S. Bliss.

Accepting an opinion from the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Secretary of War has denied a recommendation by the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia that Col. Richard D. Simms be advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list. Colonel Simms formerly was in command of the 2d Infantry, D.C.N.G., and was retired as a colonel on his own application in September, 1910. The Judge Advocate General held that the privilege of retiring with increased rank applied to the original retirement and does not authorize such increase in rank after retirement.

The class dinner of the School of the Line and Staff, N.G.N.Y., held at the Squadron A Club at Van Cortlandt Park, May 22, proved a very enjoyable event. The invited guests were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N.Y., Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., of the faculty; Col. F. F. Glenn, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of General Wood, and Col. Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., officer in charge of militia affairs, Eastern Department. Capt. Howard L. Campion, 14th N.Y., presided, and Capt. Timothy J. Moynahan, 69th N.Y., was toastmaster. Both the latter are members of the class. The dinner committee was Capt. Prentice Strong, 1st Field Art., N.Y., and Capt. John S. Braun, of the Missouri National Guard, and Lieut. Ralph A. Kluge, of Pennsylvania. All the speakers were General O'Ryan, Colonel Glenn, Colonel Noyes and Captain Gilbreth, who all spoke interestingly. The dinner souvenirs were furnished by Lieut. Ernest C. Dreher, of the 71st N.Y.

The colonel's cup, offered for armory competition in rifle

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shooting among the several companies of the 69th N.Y. for teams of twelve men each, has been finally won by Company F, Capt. P. J. McGuire. The conditions were that the company winning the cup the first three times, not necessarily consecutive, should win the cup permanently. The contest has extended over a period of several years, and Company F is now very much elated at having the handsome trophy a permanent fixture in its company parlor. In the last contest for the cup, shot in the armory range a few days ago, in which all the companies competed, Company F scored 946 points, Company M, Capt. W. T. Doyle, being second, with 876 points. Company F thus won the last match with the large lead of 70 points. The regiment will take part in the thirteenth annual memorial military mass, to be held on the campus of the Marine Barracks in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday, May 30. The mass will be held under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans. The exercises will commence at the navy yard at 10:30 a.m. and the regiment will assemble at its armory at 9:10 a.m.

The Coast Artillery Corps of the Washington National Guard will participate in joint coast defense exercises of the Army and Coast Artillery Militia at Fort Worden, Wash., July 18-31, inclusive.

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The annual muster and inspection of the 14th Infantry, N.Y., Col. John H. Foote, for the War Department and state for 1915 was concluded some weeks since by Army and state officers. The inspection of the command showed that it has been improving in a general way and the work of the inspector-instructors detailed to the regiment shows beneficial results.

Like a number of other regiments, it is very hard to get officers to fill vacancies on account of the increased time demanded for military work, but Colonel Foote is doing the best he can to secure competent officers for the vacancies. In the muster there were 637 officers and men present and only 12 absent. Last year the figures were 651 present and 12 absent. The net loss in membership at the muster in 1915 was 13. Below are the official figures for 1915 and 1914:

| | 1915. | | | 1914. | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|------|
| | Present. | Absent. | Agg. | Present. | Absent. | Agg. |
| Headquarters | 11 | 0 | 11 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| Band | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Headquarters Co. | 12 | 0 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Supply Company | 6 | 0 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Company A..... | 39 | 2 | 41 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| " B..... | 45 | 0 | 45 | 48 | 0 | 48 |
| " C..... | 68 | 4 | 72 | 62 | 2 | 64 |
| " D..... | 47 | 0 | 47 | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| " E..... | 86 | 0 | 86 | 76 | 0 | 76 |
| " F..... | 44 | 0 | 44 | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| " G..... | 67 | 0 | 67 | 74 | 1 | 75 |
| " H..... | 38 | 0 | 38 | 57 | 0 | 57 |
| " I..... | 44 | 1 | 45 | 48 | 0 | 48 |
| " K..... | 40 | 4 | 44 | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| " L..... | 43 | 0 | 43 | 46 | 8 | 54 |
| " M..... | 47 | 1 | 48 | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| | 637 | 12 | 649 | 651 | 12 | 662 |

The review of the regiment by the Officers' Association in the armory on May 24 was a great success. There was a large turnout of the regiment and its friends, and the command made a highly creditable showing. Gen. A. L. Kline took the review, accompanied by quite a staff of ex-officers of the 14th. Colonel Foote was in command during the review, and also put the regiment through a snappy and well executed drill. The evening parade was under command of Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia. There was dancing for members and guests, and the officers and ex-officers suitably renewed old acquaintances.

NEW JERSEY.

The following schedule of summer exercises has been announced by General Sadler, of New Jersey:

Infantry officers and non-coms.—June 14 to 19, inclusive, camp of instruction for officers at Sea Girt; July 5 to 17, inclusive, camp of instruction for non-commissioned officers at Sea Girt.

Field Artillery—May 17 to June 17, inclusive, school of fire, Fort Sill, Okla.; June 1 to 15, inclusive, camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at Tobyhanna, Pa.; June 16 to 25, inclusive, joint camp of instruction at Tobyhanna, Battery A; July 18 to 27, inclusive, similar camp for Battery B.

Cavalry officers and non-coms.—June 6 to 13, inclusive, camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Myer, Va.; July 24 to 31, inclusive, joint camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Signal Corps—June 5 to 15, inclusive, joint camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; June 19 to 26, inclusive, practice march.

Medical Corps—June 28 to July 3, inclusive, joint camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, Tobyhanna, Pa.; July 26 to Aug. 4, inclusive, joint camp of instruction for field hospital companies and ambulance companies at Tobyhanna.

Rifle practice—June 28 to July 3, inclusive, camp of instruction, school of musketry, Sea Girt; July 19 to Sept. 8, inclusive, rifle camp of instruction, Sea Girt.

With a victory over Glenfield club, of Montclair, on May 15, the representative basketball team of Company I, 5th N.J. Infantry, closed a most successful season at the new Orange Armory. Their record included twenty-four victories out of twenty-nine games played, and, aside from credits over some of the best aggregations in Northern New Jersey, the Guardsmen annexed the championship of the 1st Brigade of the regiment. With corresponding athletic material the company's baseball team will open their season on May 29. The company, under the command of Capt. Graham B. MacGregor, received 100 per cent. at the annual inspection, and

has the distinction of being known as "The most progressive company in the regiment." The athletic committee is in charge of Lieuts. M. F. O'Connor and Robert C. McNally.

OHIO.

Troop A, 1st Squadron of Ohio Cavalry, which is quartered in Cleveland, issued an exceptionally handsome souvenir program in connection with its exhibition given on May 14 and 15. The program contained an interesting history of the troop, which was originally organized on Oct. 10, 1877, as the 1st Cleveland Troop. This was a number of years prior to the formation of the Ohio National Guard provided for by the Act dated March 22, 1883. A large number of Cleveland's most prominent business and professional men have been members of this troop and it has a veteran roll of nearly 500 members, over 300 of whom are numbered among Cleveland's active business men.

It is interesting to note that the first commander of the troop was Col. William H. Harris, U.S.A., retired, who was at its head from 1877 to 1884. It is also interesting to note that among the commanders of the troop was Capt. F. E. Bunts, U.S. Navy, retired, who was in command from 1898 to 1901. The present commander is Capt. Reuben Hitchcock and the commander of the squadron is Major W. M. Scofield. The troop has performed duty on many important occasions. This includes duty as escorts to Presidents Garfield, Hayes, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, Generals Sherman and Scofield, U.S.A., and in 1898 the troop formed the nucleus of a regiment of Ohio Cavalry which was mustered into the U.S. Service. The troop has performed valuable service in riot duty and during the great floods in Ohio. Officers and men of the troop pay \$40 a year dues.

The program of events at the exhibition consisted of platoon drill, wrestling, rough riding, and the usual mounted exercises and a bivouac. The program contains a number of illustrations, including a picture of Captain Hitchcock on a very fine mount, a picture of the troop acting as Infantry on flood duty, and 1st Lieut. R. C. Norton on his horse, Tableau, jumping a fence in competition in 1914, when he won the Disque Cup. The program also contains a number of other interesting illustrations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, announces that he assumes command of the Provisional Division as organized by G.O. 16, April 27. The division will encamp at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa., from July 9 to July 17, inclusive. The camp will be known as "Camp Major General John W. Schall," in honor of a retired major general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. The personnel of the Headquarters Staff of the Provisional Division will be the same as the staff of the division commander as now constituted, with the addition of Capt. James B. Kemper, Inf., U.S.A., assigned to duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania as senior inspector-instructor, as Chief of Staff. Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Jefferis, sr., Ord. Dept., is detailed provost marshal of the camp.

Permission is granted for camping parties of one company, or its equivalent, from each regiment, with the regimental quartermaster, to report at the camp not later than 3 p.m. of the second day previous to that on which their organizations are to report.

Division headquarters will be established in camp from noon, July 8, to noon, July 17, inclusive. The camp will be officially opened at 9 a.m. Friday, July 9, 1915. Mail and telegrams for the camp will be addressed to the proper organization, Camp Major General John W. Schall. Telephone stations will be established at Division Headquarters and in each brigade. Instructions relating to the program for drills and maneuvers will be announced later.

A provisional battalion of the 2d Infantry, Pa. National Guard, will visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the state will help the battalion by paying the Guardsmen the equivalent of transportation between Philadelphia and Mt. Gretna, where yearly encampments are held, and eight days' pay is given. The officers and men of the 2d Infantry have been saving up for the last three years to take in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and now that part of the state's money can be used to defray their expenses, they have already formulated their plans. Two camps will be held this year, one at Mt. Gretna from July 10 to 17, as announced. The second camp will be at San Francisco, in the Exposition grounds. Only one provisional battalion will be taken to the Exposition, together with the field music. The battalion will leave on Aug. 26 and will be away from sixteen to twenty-one days in all, part of which time the men will be encamped on the Exposition grounds. Officers and men may elect to go to the state camp at Mt. Gretna or to the one at the Exposition, or both, but will receive only one eight days' pay for their tour of duty.

"The Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, Pa.," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "has just completed moving from the armory it has occupied for twenty years in the Russ Building to a church building formerly occupied by a colored congregation. This building is located on the ground between the Capitol and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has been condemned by the state, as it is included in the land which is to be made into a park. The building will not be demolished for three or four years and the Governor's Troop has gotten the use of the entire building for this period. The basement is taken up for storage room for the heavier stores and a gallery. The first floor is taken up with an officers' room, first sergeants' room, club room for the enlisted men, and storage room. The arrangement for the storing of the property is excellent in every respect. The second floor, which was used as the assembly room for the church, is about 30 by 40 and is well lighted and has good acoustics, but is too small for the drilling of an entire troop."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. L. H.—To determine price of discharge from Army, only Regular Army service is counted. The price of discharge after one year's service in Army is \$120. See G.O. 31, War Dept., 1914.

J. E. M.—The former U.S. battleships Idaho and Mississippi, purchased by Greece, were rechristened Lemnos and Kiligs.

W. B.—Regarding appointment of former enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to guard fortifications in course of construction, as provided for in recent Executive order which waived Civil Service examinations, as noted in our issue of May 15, apply to the Secretary of War.

G. A. S.—The National Guard follows the Army style in issuing general orders. The word "official" on the orders is a certification that it is a true copy, and the word should appear, whether the order is issued by The Adjutant General, or the Acting Adjutant General, by order of the Governor.

C. C. H.—The regulation reads: "A soldier who re-enlists in an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized, within three months from the date of discharge from such an organization." You were discharged from Hospital Corps and re-enlisted in general service, Infantry. See A.R. 1914.

P. T.—We answered your query regarding 3d U.S. Cavalry in our issue of May 15, page 1181. For further information see Heitman's Register of the U.S. Army.

F. E. D. asks: (1) When was the twenty per cent. pay in Honolulu stopped? (2) Is a soldier entitled to a campaign badge for service in Cuba from 1901 to May, 1902? (3) Have you any idea at all when the 22d Infantry will take station in New York state? Answer: (1) In 1912. (2) An order is in contemplation. (3) Not announced.

R. D. W. asks: I qualified as sharpshooter May 3, 1912;

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re-enlisted Aug. 23, 1914, and shot on the range May 23, 1915, but did not qualify; when does my sharpshooter pay stop? Answer: Aug. 23, 1915.

J. A. asks: Is a man serving in the U.S. Army allowed a per cent. on his general average on account of being in the U.S. Army if he takes a Civil Service examination? Answer: Only if honorably discharged by reason of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty. See page 146 of the Civil Service Manual.

S. E. B. asks: (1) I have enlisted under the seven-year law and I wish to go on the reserve in three years. If I go out in three years do I get my travel allowance? (2) When should I put in my application for transfer to the reserve? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) About a month in advance.

M. P. H. asks: (1) What officer is in charge of recruiting service in New York city? (2) In Washington, D.C.? (3) In North Carolina? (4) Is the 3d Infantry ordered to Honolulu this year? Answer: (1) Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf., Capt. W. C. Tremaine, retired, and Lieut. A. Gilmore, Field Art. (2) War Department. (3) Lieut. C. T. Smart, Inf., Charlotte, N.C. For complete list see page 64, monthly Army List. (4) No orders issued; watch our table of Army Stations.

E. E. F.—You will find articles on the "Single List Promotion" on pages 104, 917, 971, 999, 1098 of the current volume (52) of the Army and Navy Journal, which is on file in your library. We commend to your attention pp. 46 to 49 of War Department brochure "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States."

E. E. H. asks: (1) Can a private get a transfer from the C.A.C. to the recruiting barracks? (2) Through whom and in what way will he have to apply? (3) Will he have to pay his own transportation, or will he be allowed the transportation from the place of enlistment? I want to get a transfer to the recruiting barracks at St. Louis, Mo. I enlisted at Fort Logan, Colo.; my folks are needing me at home. Answer: (1) and (2) Apply through channel. (3) Might have to pay own transportation. If not successful in getting transfer, and your home folk need you, perhaps you could purchase discharge.

J. W. T. asks: Date of arrival and date of departure of the 17th Infantry in Cuba in 1898. Answer: Left U.S. June 16; arrived U.S. Aug. 21.

K. G.—Capt. Joseph H. McArthur, who was in the 5th U.S. Cavalry in the Civil War, was not later made paymaster, U.S. Army. He retired in 1863 and died in 1892.

R. McL. asks: In May, 1912, while on my second enlistment in the Marine Corps, I deserted, remaining out until April, 1914, when I fraudulently enlisted in the Army. I was apprehended, returned to the Marine Corps and restored to duty in the Marine Corps without trial. My current enlistment expires Aug. 23, 1915. Will I be required to make up the time lost by my absence? Answer: You will not be required to make it up, but for purpose of assimilation of your continuous service pay to that of the Army, your time absent in desertion will not be counted to your credit.

A. S.—At the outbreak of the present war Great Britain had in her "home fleet" 463 vessels, including 60 battleships, 12 battle cruisers, 37 cruisers, 58 submarines, 85 torpedo boats and various other craft. In the Mediterranean Great Britain had, in August last, 3 battle cruisers, 5 cruisers, 4 light cruisers and 6 submarines. British submarines have sunk three German warships in the North Sea and one battleship, two gunboats and a transport in the Mediterranean and Dardanelles field of operations. Complete tables of navies of the world will be found in "Jane's Fighting Ships." See also to J. W. P. regarding German ships.

J. W. P.—A supplement to "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflotten," as noted in our issue of Feb. 6, released to the public the official statistics showing the composition of the German and Austrian navies at outbreak of the war. All information as to building operations of these two navies since that time has been withheld. Some reports state that Germany is now turning out three new submarines monthly. The tables of composition at outbreak of war show that Germany had 37 battleships of 11,000 to 25,800 tons; 8 coast cruisers of 4,150 tons; 16 armored cruisers, 11,000 to 26,000 tons; 36 small protected cruisers, 2,600 to 4,900 tons; 13 small unprotected cruisers, 1,600 tons. Austria had 16 battleships of 5,600 to 21,370 tons; 2 armored cruisers, 6,000 to 7,400 tons; 6 protected cruisers, 2,300 to 4,800 tons; 6 river gunboats, 300 to 500 tons. Of torpedo boats, Germany has some 200, and her completed submarines last July numbered 28.

POST NON-COM. asks: (1) A soldier, having passed the examination for the post non-commissioned staff, is notified of appointment. He does not desire the appointment and wishes to withdraw; can he do so? (2) What number is my name on the list of eligibles? Answer: (1) Let him state his reasons through the channel. (2) Information not available.

JOHN BAUER, a disabled soldier, now sick in the U.S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D.C., would like to hear from some one who knew him while he served in Troop E, 2d U.S. Cav., from 1887 to 1892, for the purpose of perfecting his pension application.

P. O.—An order is in contemplation regarding badges for the Army of Cuban Occupation, as we have noted already. When the order is issued it will appear in this paper.

J. J. P.—See answer to E. A. G.

E. A. G.—We published in our issue of May 15 list of successful applicants who took examination for ordnance sergeant on Feb. 1, 1915. Position on eligible list is not announced.

J. H. P. asks: Must an applicant for the U.S. consular service examination be a citizen? Answer: Yes.

L. W. T. asks: (1) What is the pay of a second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts? (2) Can a second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts take examination for commission before he has

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had two years' service in the Scouts? Answer: (1) Same as in Regular Army, same rank. (2) See A.R. 28.

E. J. P. asks: (1) What is the age and requirements of a naval apprentice? (2) What is the pay of same? Answer: (1) The term of enlistment of all enlisted men of the Navy shall be four years, except minors over seventeen and under eighteen years of age, who shall be enlisted for the period of minority. Minors under seventeen cannot enlist in the Navy. Minors must have written consent of parent or guardian to enlist. (2) Pay of apprentice seaman is \$17.60 per month.

H. C.—As you were out of the Service from June, 1901, to September, 1902, you count continuous service only from Sept. 22, 1902. This placed you in the second period when the pay bill was passed May 11, 1908. You are now in fourth period.

A. H. L.—The C.O. has discretionary authority in the assignment of quarters. In the question of rank and precedence the sergeant first class, H.C., ranks the fireman, C.A.C., according to A.R. 9. Quarters are assigned in accordance with tables published in the Regulations, so far as possible.

R. C.—The regulations governing the shooting in the National Team Matches do not prohibit members of the 1914 Army team from competing for places this year. The rule says that at least six of the shooting members of each team in the national team match shall be men who have never heretofore shot as members of a team in a national team match, nor in a national divisional team match. This means that one-half of the team may be old members and the other half must be new men.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., May 16, 1915.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Sibert were guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter May 12 for Col. and Mrs. H. Hirsey, Majors John M. Jenkins, John C. Gilmore, Jr., Capt. Henry C. Merriman, Capt. and Mesdames Ernest R. Tilton, Charles Clark, Lewis Turtle, Mesdames Clare Partridge, of New York, Ruth Merriman Shultz, Allen J. Greer and Lieuts. and Mesdames Ralph C. Harrison and John P. Smith.

Mrs. Etta Walker and daughter, of Los Angeles, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark during the week. Mrs. Walker is on her way East to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. Stewart Williams, of Fort McKinley, Me. Mrs. Frank T. Hines entertained the bridge club this week. Present: Mesdames Foote, Hunter, Hines, Jones, Cravens, Clark, Tobin, Dunwoody, Russell, Turtle, Barrell and Monroe. High scores were held by Mesdames Hines, Russell and Clark.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mesdames Carpenter, Covington, Moore, Major Truby, Lieuts. and Mesdames Upham and Benjamin H. L. Williams. The party motored over to the Presidio to a dance given by the officers and ladies for the marines on duty at the exposition. Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Baker are guests at the post. Dr. Baker is just returning from a tour in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of California, commanded by Col. George A. Schastey, went into camp here Saturday afternoon for a ten-day annual target practice. The militia men are scheduled to man the twelve-inch mortars and ten and twelve-inch rifles for nine days, beginning next Monday. The practice will be so arranged that the militia men will have every opportunity to study the work of the Regulars.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 23, 1915.

Capt. Archibald F. Comiskey, aid to Governor General Harrison, Philippines, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. S. Grant, and Captain Grant. Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman is on a visit with relatives at Columbia, Mo. Col. André W. Brewster, I.G. Dept., is here, inspecting the Army Service Schools and the Disciplinary Barracks. Capt. C. C. Smith, recently appointed military attaché for Venezuela and Columbia, is the guest for a few days of Mr. J. G. Graham, Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. J. Lynch, en route to the Philippines, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson on Thursday. Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman gave a charming breakfast on Friday for Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Frederick Bolman, Hiriam Wilson, Anthony, Harry Ripley, E. D. Lyle and Lee Bond. Bridge followed, prizes going to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bond.

In honor of her cousin, Miss Annie Laurie Page, of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. O. P. Robinson entertained the members of the seventh and eighth grades of the Van Horn High School, of Kansas City, Mo., with a delightful lawn party on Friday. A number of the girls and boys of the garrison were present. The school children were chaperoned by their principal, Miss Lowe. Refreshments were served on prettily decorated tables on the piazza. Assisting Mrs. Robinson were Mesdames George R. Shadling, T. L. Sherburne, H. B. Fiske, E. J. Pike, J. P. McAdams, Misses Martha Pike, Elizabeth Tupes and Bernice Fiske.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller and Col. George H. G. Gale, Mrs. S. T. Mackall and her mother, Mrs. Pierce Travis, gave a tea on Friday. Mesdames Harris L. Roberts, D. H. Gentry and C. C. Kinney served. Others assisting were Mrs. H. G. Stahl, Miss Pauline Brooks and Miss Emilie Cabanne, of St. Louis. About forty guests were entertained.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Jewett gave a dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall and Mrs. Pierce Travis. The officers' baseball team went to

Fort Riley last week. Miss Georgie Fuller left Wednesday for Washington, D.C., to visit Mrs. Earl G. Paules; thence she will go to Annapolis, Washington and West Point to visit friends. Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Wade's dinner guests on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Capt. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey.

Miss Lou Uline, daughter of Major and Mrs. Uline, entertained eighteen guests at a pretty five hundred party Friday evening at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., Sixth and Miami streets, as a pleasure for her sister, Miss Jane Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Burt, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, left for California last evening. Among those who went to Fort Riley to attend the baseball game and tennis tournament were Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller, Lieuts. and Mesdames Eastman, Gunner, Catron, Gregory, Greene and Capt. H. S. Kerrick.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick have returned from Fort Riley, where they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. McMaster. Capt. R. J. Burt, 27th Inf., gave an interesting talk on his experiences in Germany to a number of officers and ladies of the garrison on Thursday evening at Grant Hall. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave an elaborate and charming dinner on Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Col. André S. Brewster, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. C. C. Kinney and Capt. and Mrs. Austin Allen Parker. Master Harry A. Eaton entertained about twenty young friends Saturday in honor of his birthday anniversary. All sorts of games were enjoyed and each child received a pretty souvenir.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 17, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellwood, of Denver, on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton entertained at cards Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Rose Clarke. Mrs. Clarke entertained at bridge Thursday for Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Waring and Miss May Rowell. Miss May Rowell was the guest of Miss Mary Boorham last week. Col. and Mrs. Clarke had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley and Captain Hughes. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

The 19th Company nine met defeat by the 5th Company 9 to 4 on May 11 in the Post League. In the game May 12 the 9th Company took the staff into camp by 19 to 4. The third defeat for the Sacred Heart College nine was scored May 13 when the post team won, 11 to 6, on the home grounds. Plenty of clouts and errors characterized the victory of the post nine May 15 over the D.R.G. shop team, 10 to 6.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1915.

Mrs. Edward Grisby was honored guest at an informal tea given by Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long at the Pagoda Club Thursday for Messrs. and Mesdames James K. Moffitt, Edson Adams, Silas Palmer, James Erwin and Mrs. George Wheaton. Col. Frank L. Winn, who has been taking the field officers' course at Fort Leavenworth, left last week for El Paso, where he will join the 16th Infantry. Mrs. Frederica Fitzgerald, niece of Mrs. Winn, will visit Col. and Mrs. Winn at their new station at El Paso.

A dance was given at the Presidio last Tuesday in honor of the polo players, who left for their various stations the same evening. The Officers' Club was decorated with palms, Woodwardia ferns and yellow iris. A dance is being given tonight by the officers and ladies of the Presidio Dancing Club in honor of the officers and ladies of the marines on duty at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Dickinson, U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. A. W. Follansbee at her home on Green street. Major and Mrs. Jack Meyers, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis Pillsbury and Miss Grace Potter, of New York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Gade at dinner Tuesday. The party afterward occupied a box at the Orpheum. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter entertained at dinner Saturday for Judge and Mrs. William B. Lamar, Messrs. and Mesdames Hermann Gade, Horace Pillsbury, Atholl McBean.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary are giving a dinner at their home in Fort Scott to-night. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Sibert were guests of honor at a dinner given Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter at Fort Winfield Scott. Mrs. Samuel Smoke entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Present: Mesdames Geary, Bennett, Rice, Turtle, Roach, Rees, Hunter, Merriman, Monroe. Mrs. William Bennett gave a bridge tea yesterday in honor of Mrs. Walter K. Wright, wife of Colonel Wright, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sue Merri-

Lane. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ernest V. Smith arrived from Honolulu on the Sheridan yesterday. Colonel Smith will remain in San Francisco about two weeks before going on to Eagle Pass, Texas, to join his new command, 17th Infantry. Mrs. Smith will pass the summer here and will have her daughter with her during the latter's vacation from school at Palo Alto.

PORLTAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., May 16, 1915.

Delightfully planned in every detail was the Quarterly Assembly held at Fort McKinley on Monday, when all the Coast Artillery companies in Portland Harbor competed for the different athletic events. After the sports the officers of Fort McKinley entertained the visitors at the Officers' Mess with an elaborate tea. The 2d C.A.C. band played delightfully during the entire afternoon. Officers and ladies of the various harbor posts attended in full number. Although Col. Henry Todd, jr., goes to Fort Monroe about July 5, Mrs. Todd and son and daughter are planning to remain at Fort McKinley during the summer months.

New zest was given to bowling on Monday evening at Fort McKinley by a number of the Fort Williams garrison being present. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Major and Mrs. Whitecomb, Lieuts. and Mesdames Williams, Grace, Blood, Smith and Campbell, Mrs. Behr, Captain Kramer, Lieutenant Seybt, Edwards, Rutherford and Holland. Mrs. Rhoby, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, motored to her home in Rochester, N.Y., last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell gave a delightful Sunday supper last week at Fort Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Flagg, of Portland, were guests of Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, at Fort McKinley, on Monday.

Mrs. Widdifield, mother of Mrs. Harvey Wilbur, of Fort Preble, is visiting in Boston. Miss Shields, after a delightful six weeks with her sister, Mrs. Vose, wife of Major Vose, of Fort Williams, left Thursday for Chicago. Major and Mrs. Vose gave a charming dinner Tuesday for Miss Shields and for Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and Captain Fox. Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller motored to Boston Thursday for the weekend. While there Col. and Mrs. Gatchell were guests of honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell, of Fort Strong, Mass.

Mrs. Shattuck of Concord, Mass., is the guest of her grandson and his wife, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood. Mrs. Hawkins, of Fort Preble, has as her guest her mother, from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Carpenter, of Providence, R.I., are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Colonel Gatchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Vose, Major Kephart and Miss Winslow. Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, of Fort Williams, has her sister, from Montreal, Canada, as her guest.

Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, jr., of Fort Williams, was the guest of Mrs. Whitcomb, of Fort McKinley, on Thursday. In her honor Mrs. Whitcomb entertained at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Campbell, Reeder, Jewell, Meyer, French and Williams. Capt. Harry L. Morse entertained at dinner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace and Captain Kramer.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel G. Sharlie, who passed the first

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week of their stay with the Philip Chapmans, on Spring street, left Thursday for their fine new place on the cape shore, where they will remain three weeks before going to the Captain's new post at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Sharlie has had much attention paid her by friends who are glad to welcome her after a long stay in Germany and other countries of Europe during the trying experiences of the war and Mrs. Sharlie's experiences as related to friends are most interesting. Mrs. Whitcomb, wife of Major Whitcomb, entertained the ladies of Fort McKinley at a tea on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, of Fort McKinley, gave a delightful dinner for Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Mosby and Lieutenant Edwards on Wednesday. The 155th Company, of Fort Williams, have spent the greater part of the week at Fort McKinley for small-arms practice. The officers in charge were Capt. Henry M. Merriam and Lieut. Levin H. Campbell, jr. This company played the 51st Company an enthusiastic game of ball on the McKinley diamond on Wednesday and were victorious. Other games were played last week between the 1st and 51st Companies and the Emeralds, from Portland, won from the McKinley team on Saturday. The 154th Company celebrated their recent victories at baseball with a smoker on Monday evening. Captain Morse and Lieutenant Edwards, Captain Merriam and Lieutenant Grace were among the officers present.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 17, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Swift gave a picnic supper at Hall's Tower on May 2. The guests, who went out on horseback or in motors, were Mrs. Allen, the Misses Allen, McCue, Lombard and Inglis, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Captain Gaujot and Lieutenant Robinson, Robertson, Blunt, Thurman and Crutcher. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had supper at "The Hitching Post" for Mr. Claude Gaujot and Major and Mrs. Howze. Captain Rockenbach, who has been in Germany for some time, returned on Sunday. Miss Marjorie Parker, of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Elting. Miss Elizabeth Irwin, of Pittsburgh, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Newman. Dr. and Mrs. Harmon left Monday to pay a few more visits before returning to their station at Cristobal, C.Z. Lieut. and Mrs. Elting entertained with a supper for their guest, Miss Parker, and for Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Miss Herrick and Lieutenant Flynn. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had dinner Monday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle and Major and Mrs. Howze. Dr. and Mrs. Duennier gave a dinner at "The Hitching Post" Monday for their guest, Miss Jean Inglis, and for Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Laurson, Estes, Newman, the Misses Lombard, Allen, McCue, Irwin and Dickson and Lieutenant Robinson, Robertson, Viner and Mr. Morrison. Mrs. Lockett gave a luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Hoyle, Howze, Baer, Ragan and Miss George. Mrs. Hermanus Baer and Miss Helen McKinley have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had a dinner Friday for Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Cushman and Lieutenant Crutcher. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Kirkham and Lieutenant Robertson. Mrs. Parker, with Mrs. Cushman and her two little sons, left on Sunday for San Antonio, to visit Mrs. Cushman's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Parker. Captain Cushman, Lieutenant Blunt and Jernigan have gone to Washington to the horse show, to show their horses.

Mrs. Crutcher, of Memphis, is visiting her son, Lieutenant Crutcher. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Maloney and Lieutenant Hunsaker. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Elting. Miss Parker and Lieutenant Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Howze, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Miss McCue, who has just been operated on for appendicitis, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Hacker gave a bridge party on Thursday for Mesdames Hoyle, Howze, Ragan, Lockett, Allen, Crutcher, Sutherland, Amos, Pearson, Hunsaker, Misses George and Herrick;

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prizes were won by Mesdames Allen, Howze and Pearson. Mrs. Estes gave a luncheon at "The Hitching Post" on Thursday for Mesdames Pope, Laurson and Newman and the Misses Allen, Irwin and Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. Estes had dinner for Mrs. Crutcher, Lieutenant Crutcher and Lieut., and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Pearson had a bridge party on Friday for Mesdames Hoyle, Lockett, Howze, Hauser, Sutherland, Ragan and Miss George. Mrs. Hoyle and Miss George won the prizes.

FORT DADE NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 15, 1915.

Forty members of the Tampa Rifles arrived Saturday evening on the steamer Weeks to spend Sunday on the rifle range. They were accompanied by Misses Virginia Bullard, Cora Henderson, Daisy Giddens, Doris Knight, Stella Taliaferro, Lillias Pratt, Willie Louise Lowry and Ruth Nelson. Tampa is noted for its charming young ladies, and with the arrival of these girls the people of the garrison were assured that Tampa's boast was not in vain. Mrs. D. B. Givens and Mrs. Henderson Warren, of Tampa, chaperoned the party. Shortly after their arrival the party, assisted by the post folks, attended a buffet supper at the bachelor quarters. Captain Rorebeck and Lieutenant Young were the jolly hosts. Among post folks present were Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, and Dr. Hereford. After supper dancing was enjoyed until midnight. It rained all day Sunday and the Tampa Rifles were unable to hold their practice. Sunday dinner for the entire party and post folks was served at the 111th Company mess hall. The "government straight" dinner was an enjoyable novelty to many. After dinner the party was taken for a ride about the post and batteries. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank and Lieutenant Young were the guides. This was followed by a swim in Tampa Bay. At five o'clock Mrs. Wyllie gave a delightful tea, assisted by Mesdames Frank, Lawson and Sumner. Other guests for the tea were Dr. and Mrs. Warner, of the quarantine station, and their guest, Miss A. Virginia Swann. The party returned to Tampa Sunday evening. Owing to the storm the boat was compelled to seek shelter in St. Petersburg and did not reach Tampa until 6:30 Monday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Warner, of the Quarantine Station, gave a beautiful farewell dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank May 5. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawson had dinner on May 12 for Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank. Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner gave a dinner party May 13 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, and Dr. and Mrs. Warner, of the Quarantine Station.

Major and Mrs. Wyllie gave a dinner May 14 to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank and Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank left Saturday on a three months' leave. Their itinerary will include stops at Wilson, N.C., Washington, D.C., Brooklyn, N.Y., Newport, R.I., Boston, Mass., and Rutland, Vt. They expect to spend the summer at Burlington, Vt., Lieutenant Frank's home. While the post regrets very much the loss of its genial commanding officer, Major Wyllie, he has the best wishes of the post on his well earned detail to the War College.

The post baseball team on May 2 defeated Southern College in an eleven-inning game by a score of 8 to 7. The feature of the game was the pitching of Lowe, a recruit port flinger. He struck out fifteen men.

The post was visited by a severe hail and wind storm Monday evening, May 10. Considerable damage was done on the post.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., May 25, 1915.

The auction club met at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright May 14 and prizes were won by Mesdames Barrette, Stopford, Weggenmann and Captain Jordan. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell had dinner May 14 for Major and Mrs. J. L. Bevans, Miss Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey and Lieut. J. R. Davis. Miss Kate McCallum, of Rowland, N.C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roderick L. Carmichael, with whom she will spend the summer. Another visitor for the summer is Miss Jane L. Morgan, sister of Mrs. G. I. Jones. Miss Morgan is from Riverton, Va.

The bridge club met with Mrs. Stopford last week; high scores were held by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Pratt. The previous meeting was with Mrs. McCaskey, when Mrs. Jones and Miss Biddle were the winners. Lieut. George Ruhlen, jr., received a painful injury to his eye about ten days ago, two steel splinters flying into it while he was supervising some work at the ordnance machine shop. Treatment with an electro-magnet at the Lawrence Hospital, New London, was necessary to remove them. Lieutenant Ruhlen is greatly improved, but still on sick report.

Mrs. J. H. Newton is spending a week with Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright while her husband is with the fleet about Newport. Capt. Dana S. Crissy has reported for duty. Mrs. James H. Pratt entertained the bridge club on Friday, the players including Mrs. J. H. Newton, Miss J. L. Morgan, Mrs. Tidball, Mrs. Weggenmann and her house guest, Miss Starr. Dr. Bull, Captain Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Lieut. and Mrs. Boatwright, Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Biddle, Miss Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge and Lieutenant Davis. The winners were Mrs. Stopford, Miss Morgan, Captains Steger, Terrell and Stopford.

Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., and Miss Morgan. Major Melville J. Shaw, Marine Corps, has joined his wife, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Bartlett, during the Major's sea duty. He will return to San Diego, Cal., after his leave, Lieut. W. K. Richards, after ten days' leave, has returned with a fine run-about machine. His father, Lieut. M. C. Richards, retired, spent the week-end with him.

Capt. Floyd Kramer has been a guest of Major Bevans for a few days. Last evening at the district club a smoker given in his honor was attended by all the officers of the garrison. Major Edward L. Glasgow is receiving congratulations on his promotion. Mrs. James H. Shipton and small daughter are back at Fort Terry after a month spent at Little Rock, Ark. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, of Fort Michie, have been on a visit to New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan leave today for a visit to West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Gillespie, who enjoy motoring, for lack of space at Michie, keep their machine at New London. They spent the week-end on a trip to New Haven, Conn.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., May 23, 1915.

Col. Robert L. Hirst, our regimental commander, and his adjutant, Capt. E. S. Hartshorn, motored over from Madison Barracks Monday, and that evening Capt. and Mrs. Burton entertained at dinner in their honor for Major and Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Margaret Normoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Walling. Later in the evening all the officers and ladies were invited in to an informal reception to meet the visiting officers. Colonel Hirst and Captain Hartshorn were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rees on Tuesday, after which they returned to Madison Barracks.

Mrs. Thomason and her sister, Miss Helen McCarthy, entertained Tuesday at bridge at their home in Oswego. Attending from the post were Mesdames Normoyle, Burton, Rees, Parsons, Walling and Welty, of whom Mesdames Rees and Welty won beautiful prizes. There was given on Tuesday evening, at the home of Col. and Mrs. John T. Mott, under the auspices of the Fort Oswego Chapter, D.A.R., a lecture recital by Mrs. Edward S. Willard, of Watertown, N.Y., assisted by local artists. American home music, the songs everyone knows and sings, made up the program, and Mrs. Willard told the story of each song and gave a brief sketch of the lives of the composers. The proceeds are to be expended in beautifying Montcalm Park, one of Oswego's many historic spots. Those from the post attending were Major and Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Margaret Normoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Capt. and Mrs. Rees,

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Lieut. and Mrs. Walling and Lieutenant Herwig and his mother.

Mrs. Dutton, sister of Lieutenant Herwig, returned from New York on Wednesday, after a brief visit with her husband, Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, U.S.N. Mrs. Parsons was again called to her home in Columbus, Ohio, to be with her father, whose condition is reported to be less favorable. She left Tuesday evening. Lieutenant Herwig went to Syracuse Sunday and drove back his automobile, which has been in storage there for the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Burton attended a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, at their home in Oswego on Friday. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons. Lieut. William R. Pope, Cav., U.S.A., military instructor at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., motored with his family to the post on Friday. They were guests of Major and Mrs. Normoyle, who with their daughter, Miss Margaret, returned home with them on Saturday for a week-end visit.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., May 11, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer gave a bridge party April 27 in honor of Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and for Colonel Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Gage, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Mrs. Barbara Keene; from Fort Mott, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell, and from Delaware City, Mrs. Charles Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer that night. Mrs. Reynolds and Colonel Ketcham won first prizes, Mrs. Lincoln and Lieutenant Bell second.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundein arrived April 28 from Washington to spend a few days with their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Steele, at Fort Mott, going thence to visit friends at Narragansett Pier, R.I. Major and Mrs. H. S. Steele on Saturday entertained the garrison of Fort Mott at bridge in honor of Col. and Mrs. Lundein. Prizes went to Mrs. Thomas-Stahle, Mrs. R. E. Haines, Miss Irma Joyner and Captain Anderson.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines gave a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Lundein, Major and Mrs. Steele, Miss Catherine Wickham and Captain Burt. Miss Irma Joyner, of Baltimore, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Anderson, who on Tuesday gave a golf party in honor of their guests, Mrs. Parker and Miss Joyner. Major Steele and Miss Griffin were prize-winners at golf and all the garrison enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon. Captain Burt gave a shad supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Parker, Miss Joyner and Mr. King.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bell gave a dinner Saturday for their guests, Miss Schaeble and Mr. Rose, from Philadelphia, and for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Gage gave dinner for Colonel Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer. After dinner the guests played bridge, prizes going to Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Kieffer. Miss Sharon, of Salem, N.J., and Mr. Randle, of Philadelphia, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell at Sunday supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakford Acton, of Salem, gave a dance Saturday at the Country Club. Attending from Fort Mott were Captain Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Stahle and Mr. King. Several new automobiles have been purchased lately by officers here. Captains Anderson and Burt and Dr. Griffis, at Mott, and Lieutenant Gage, here, now have machines.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell and family left Friday for their home in Berlin, Md., as Captain Purnell has resigned his commission in the Army. Their many friends in the Army and in this vicinity will miss them. Capt. T. C. Austin came to relieve Captain Purnell and is temporarily in the bachelors' quarters. Mrs. J. S. C. Fielden, jr., and two children left Thursday to visit relatives in Philadelphia.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 24, 1915.

Mrs. Kochersperger won the prize at the card club, which this week met with Mrs. Bailey. Playing were Mesdames Smedberg, Paine, Bailey, Foster, H. Smalley, Buchanan, Smalley and Kochersperger. On Wednesday Mrs. Graham entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Weed and for Mesdames Dickman, Wise, DeWitt, Fenton, Kochersperger, King, Smedberg, Puxington, Whitlock, Barney and Buchanan. Mesdames Dickman and Smedberg held highest scores.

Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett on Thursday afternoon entertained the members of the post to witness the christening of their small daughter, Jeannette. After the baptismal ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain Fleming, 2d Cav., and at which Mrs. Fenton, Miss Dickman and Lieutenant Nelson stood sponsors, the guests drank the health of the newly christened child with a punch prepared by Mrs. King. The house was decorated for the occasion with pink and white flowers, the refreshments carrying out the same color scheme. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter gave a charming dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Kochersperger and Whitlock and Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews. A number of officers and ladies from the post attended the "junior prom" held on Thursday night in the gymnasium building of the University of Vermont.

A pretty card party was given Friday by Mrs. Buchanan in compliment to Mrs. Weed, who leaves the post shortly. Those playing were Mesdames Dickman, Foster, Wise, DeWitt, Fenton, Kochersperger, Baer, Smedberg, Puxington, Whitlock, Powers, Paine, Weed, Barney, Romeyn, Smalley, Gordon, King, Powers, and Graham. Mrs. Gordon won the first prize and Mrs. Graham the second. Dr. and Mrs. Lusk gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Whitlock and Puxington, and Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman. Mrs. Hunter on Saturday gave a bridge party, at

which Mrs. Weed, guest of honor, was presented with gold lingerie clasps. Others present were Mesdames Dickman, Fenton, Whitlock, Paine, Buchanan and Hunter. Mrs. Dickman won the prize for high score.

There were several dinners given on Saturday, before the regular informal hop. Major and Mrs. Fenton entertained Capt. and Mesdames Baer and Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Mesdames Wise and Ballantyne and Lieutenants Meade and Nelson. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn's dinner guests were Capt. and Mesdames Kochersperger and Whitlock and Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., May 19, 1915.

Lieutenants Rucker, Hunt, Roberts, Row and Captain Morrow motored to Bisbee on Thursday to attend a picnic supper and dance at Frick's Park, in the upper Tombstone Canyon. Mrs. F. J. Herman gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Bessell, Pickering, Wagner, Rethor, Myer, Edwards, Hoyle, Rand, Turner, Van Schaick, Bennet, O'Laughlin, Schultz, all of the Army; Mesdames Applewhite, Paul, Wilder, Brown, Goodrich, Calisher, Fast, Dean and Hudson, of Douglas, and the prize-winners, Mesdames Moody, Cowan, Cook and Pratt.

A soirée dansant was given at the 6th Brigade pavilion Friday by Miss Crane, of Chicago, and John Murray Anderson, of New York, under patronage of General Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. French, Colonel Greble, Dr. and Mrs. McGee, Cols. and Mesdames Rogers, O'Connor, Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Packard and Major Ryan.

General Davis left May 15 for a two months' leave. He will visit in New Orleans, Atlanta, Baltimore, Washington and New York, returning here July 15. During his absence Col. J. S. Rogers, 18th Inf., will have command of the brigade. Major F. W. Kobbe returned to Douglas May 15 from Fort Leavenworth. He is detailed to General Staff, effective Aug. 1. Lieut. A. V. Arnold has returned from leave, spent at Slaughter's ranch. Captain Barnes entertained at luncheon in camp on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Minningerode, Miss Campbell, Miss Crane and Lieutenant McCormack.

The bridge club met Tuesday with Mrs. Hooper; the members are Mesdames Pickering, Benét, Bessell, Clark, Moody, Paul, Schultz and Applewhite. Mrs. W. W. Bessell gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Minningerode, Hand, Garey, Whitfield, Washington, Cook and O'Loughlin.

The officers' skating club held its first meeting at the Coliseum rink Wednesday evening: Present: Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Major and Mrs. Rand, Lieuts. and Mesdames Minningerode, Cook, Wilson, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Anderson, Captains Dosser, Morrow, Dodge, Schoeffel, Wilson, Lieutenants McCormack, Patch, Dusenbury, Arnold, Row, Roberts, Davidson, Brown, Nicholson, O'Donnell, Misses Palmer, Campbell, O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Minningerode and Mr. Morris.

An exciting baseball game was played Saturday between the 18th and 22d Infantry, resulting in a victory for the 18th by 6 to 3. The batteries: For the 18th, Warneck, Robbins, Cook; for the 22d, Banks and Kemp.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 15, 1915.

Mrs. Beverly F. Browne, guest of her father, Colonel Adams, has left to join Captain Browne in the Philippines. Colonel Adams went as far as San Francisco with her and returned here on Sunday. Mrs. W. Smith, mother of Lieut. Emery T. Smith, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Tea was served by some of the ladies at the new polo club after the polo game on Sunday; about thirty-five of the officers and ladies were present. Major Halloran, M.C., has taken rooms in the new bachelor apartments. Russel Baker, who has been very ill with appendicitis, is much improved and able to be out.

Mrs. Short has been the guest of her parents in Oklahoma City the past week; Lieutenant Short has been called home to Illinois by the serious illness of his mother. Major McNair arrived Thursday on a trip of inspection. Mrs. Cruse had a luncheon Wednesday for Miss Perkins and the Mesdames Conner, Scott, Baker, Starbird and E. T. Smith. Mrs. De Armond gave a beautiful tea and musicals on Wednesday for about thirty guests.

A reception and hop was given in the old post amusement hall Friday night in honor of Miss Helen McGlachlin, who is soon to be married to Lieutenant Hatch. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. McGlachlin, Miss McGlachlin and Capt. and Mrs. Smith. The hall was beautifully decorated; the orchestra was hidden by a screen of foliage on the stage. Before the hop on Friday Capt. and Mrs. De Armond entertained at dinner in honor of Miss McGlachlin; the guests were Capt. and Mesdames Briggs, Starbird and McNair, Lieuts. and Mesdames Oliphant, Hauser and Gruber, Mesdames Conner and Omer, Miss McGlachlin, Lieutenants Hatch, Capron, Greenwald and Sturgill.

The bachelors had as week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon, of Chickasha, for whom they gave a line party at the "movies" in Lawton Saturday evening; the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, Mrs. Omer, mother of Mrs. Hauser, left to-day for San Antonio, to visit her other daughter, Mrs. Parrott. Mrs. Elizabeth Green is visiting her son-in-law, Colonel Blatchford. Capt. and Mrs. Hand and daughter, Agnes, leave in a few days for New York, where Captain Hand has been detailed as inspector-instructor of the New York and New Jersey Militia; their son, Dan W. Hand, has just passed the examination for Annapolis, with an exceptionally high grade. Others soon leaving the garrison by transfer

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are Captain Faulkner, Lieutenant Pennell, Major Baker, M.C., Lieutenant Duckwall, M.C., and Captain De Armond.

The School of Fire for Field Artillery closed a most successful term to-day, and the student officers left for their respective stations; on the 17th the month of instruction for officers of Militia Artillery opens.

The pastors of Lawton were guests of Chaplain Sutherland May 7; after observing firing at moving targets they were entertained at luncheon at Chaplain and Mrs. Sutherland's quarters and spent the afternoon howling and otherwise enjoying the post facilities. Mrs. Starbird gave a tea on Friday in honor of Miss McGlachlin; Mrs. Wright Smith served ices, Mrs. Faulkner the tea, while Miss Hand and Mesdames Briggs and Gruber assisted.

Mrs. McNair gave a delightful musical on Thursday for about twenty ladies of the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hand and Miss Hand Friday. The bachelors gave a dance in Lawton Friday night for their town friends. The Hands, Faulkners and De Armonds were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Simpson at dinner Thursday in town. Dodd Starbird celebrated his third birthday anniversary last week with a party for fifteen little tots of the garrison.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 17, 1915.

Captain Rogers, Adjutant, has returned to duty after an attack of fever. Many officers and their families on Sunday enjoyed the polo games played between the 6th Cavalry and 26th Infantry, the 6th Cavalry and 27th Infantry and the 26th and 27th Infantries. All these regiments have strong teams and it was exciting both for players and those in the grandstand. The 27th carried off all the honors.

Captain Burleson, 3d Field Art., was a guest of Lieut. P. R. Manchester, a classmate, this week. Major Helmick left Tuesday for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to spend three months' leave with his family. Lieut. Col. C. H. Muir arrived Thursday to join this regiment. He has been on duty with the Militia of Illinois.

Lieutenant Stevens spent Friday in Houston. Lieutenants Miller and Stevens were auction bridge guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers on Saturday. On Sunday Lieutenant Stevens left for a week's leave, to be spent with friends in Dallas, Texas. Major Carnahan, Captain Rogers and family motored to Galveston on Sunday.

The U.S. Army transport Summer left her dock at Galveston on Sunday, to sail for New York city, where she will go into drydock.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 15, 1915.

Major Alonso Gray, from Fort Sam Houston, after inspecting the garrison and the 15th Cavalry, returned to his station on Friday. Lieut. J. B. Anderson, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., has returned to his station after a short leave spent at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wingo, El Paso. Mrs. Anderson will remain in the city a few weeks longer. Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, 20th Inf., expect to leave soon for Hot Springs, Ark., on a leave. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, operated on for appendicitis at Hotel Dieu, in El Paso, is recovering rapidly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill, 6th Inf., have returned from Philadelphia, where they attended the marriage of the Lieutenant's brother. Mrs. Underhill has gone to San Francisco to remain until the last of July, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Pence. Mrs. Thomas S. Bridges has left El Paso for San Francisco, where she will visit while Lieutenant Bridges is on the target range with his company. Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th Cav., has joined his troop at Marfa, Texas. During his absence Mrs. Surles will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaines, in the city.

Mrs. E. H. Agnew has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco, to visit friends while Captain Agnew is with his company on the New Mexico target range. Mrs. F. E. Beecher and children leave to-morrow for Wisconsin, to visit Mrs. Beecher's parents. Miss Evelyn S. Logan has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco, to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Frank D. Wickham. Mrs. Wickham's mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, and her sisters, the Misses Grace and Mable, will join them later.

Mrs. Ray Miller and son left this week for Columbus, Ohio, to remain several weeks. Capt. J. A. Wagner and George C. Barnhardt, Chaplain W. W. Brander and Lieut. A. D. Surles left this week for border duty with their troops at Marfa, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner gave a dinner Saturday at the Country Club for Col. and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Mesdames P. W. Hurd, H. R. Hickok, W. W. Overton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain, Major George Langhorne and Major Alonso Gray. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok gave an informal supper at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, Friday.

Mrs. Charles Loomis entertained informally last Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Alexander D. Surles. Col. Harry Hale, 20th Inf., gave a buffet supper at the camp of the regiment on Sunday. The Officers' Club room was decorated with potted plants, palms and quantities of roses and sweet pens. Receiving with the host were Major and Mrs. Sample, Mesdames Sample, Schley, Moore and Simonds served and were assisted by the brides of the regiment, Mesdames Schultz, Danielson, Gullion and Cotton. The regimental band played throughout the repast.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of her niece, Miss Margaret Johnson, Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson gave a delightful lawn party Tuesday. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson and Miss Anne Howard, an aunt of the honor guest. The orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band furnished an enjoyable musical program. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames George D. Moore, Mary Purdon, George C. Barnhardt, George Moses, Ben Lear and W. W. Overton.

In response to a request from Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, and Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade, an effort was inaugurated last week by the El Paso Times to collect libraries for the use of the troops stationed along the border from Arizona to Brownsville, Texas. The Times is requesting everyone to look over his library and to send in one or more books to be given to the soldiers, and the response is gratifying. Libraries were collected in this manner in the Philippines and Honolulu for the enlisted men.

Katherine and Elizabeth Reaney, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Reaney, 15th Cav., entertained last Saturday with a delightful May party. The queen of the May was Grace Lear, whose crown was placed on her head by Pearl Powell, and from her royal chair, assisted by her maid of honor, Elizabeth McCain, she viewed the dance of the little maidens about the May-pole erected on the lawn and gaily

decked with many colored ribbons. All the participants wore crowns of yellow flowers. Other dances were enjoyed, to the delightful music furnished by the 15th Cavalry band. Capt. and Mrs. Reaney and Mrs. E. Turner assisted in entertaining the little people.

A new set of national and regimental colors was presented to the 20th U.S. Infantry, Col. H. C. Hale, at El Paso, Texas, May 13, with due ceremony. At the camp quarters of Colonel Hale the women of the regiment assembled and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson, the regimental bride, unfurled the national colors for the first time and, assuring Gen. John J. Pershing that the "officers, the men and the ladies would follow the broad stripes and bright stars with fidelity and loving interest wherever they might go," passed them to him for formal presentation to the color guard, which for the morning was Company A, commanded by Capt. W. B. Graham. To music by the regimental band the national emblem was then escorted to the main parade and, with the regiment at "present arms," formally took its place. General Pershing and his staff, with Colonel Hale and the staff officers of the 20th, then inspected and reviewed the regiment, which made an exceptionally fine showing.

The detachments of the 6th and 16th Infantries that have been on the New Mexico target range for a month have completed their annual practice and are marching back to their stations in the city. Other detachments of the two regiments are now en route to the range for a month's firing. Lieut. Robert O. Annin, 15th Cav., who has been on detached service on the border, will return to the post next week.

The Musicians' Union of El Paso recently protested to Washington against the Army bands being allowed to give weekly concerts in the city parks. This resulted in an order from the Government prohibiting them doing so, but now the union is willing to withdraw all protest, provided that the city hire the union band once a week. The union also "gave its permission" for the Army band to play at the Country Club.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 22, 1915.

Mrs. Howard R. Hickok and her sister, Mrs. P. W. Hurd, leave soon to spend some time with Captain Hickok at Alpine, Texas, where he is on duty with Troop K, 15th Cav. Mrs. J. B. Anderson, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wingo, left Sunday to join Lieutenant Anderson at his station, Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. W. W. Overton, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain, left this week to join Lieutenant Overton at Marfa, Texas.

The services of the Army physicians in the district have been offered to the city by General Pershing to assist in cleaning up that part of the city in which the 6th and 16th Regiments of Infantry are camped. The offer was referred to the city health department, but that it is a necessary precaution for the health of the men the commanders are quite confident, as it is the Mexican part of the city and in need of constant sanitary measures.

Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., has been appointed provost marshal of El Paso, to relieve Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 6th Inf. This will also relieve Lieutenant Shallenberger of the command of the High School Cadets, which position he has filled during the last year. Miss Martha Thurmond, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Seymour Thurmond, of El Paso, who is to become the bride of Lieut. W. W. Gordon, aid to General Pershing, early in June, is the guest of honor at many pleasant functions given by her many friends in the city.

Mrs. Lilian Hague Corcoran gave an informal reception on Sunday afternoon at the home of her sister, Miss Clara Hague, in the city, complimentary to the Army officers and their wives in the district. Music was a feature of the afternoon. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames W. L. Tooley, Max Weber, John L. Hines, W. M. James, George C. Barnhardt, Josephine Morfit, W. G. Wals, the Misses Hague, Olive Davis, Eleanor Eubank and Margaret Young.

The battalions of the 6th and 16th Regiments of Infantry which went to the target range in New Mexico last month have completed their annual practice and returned to the El Paso district this week, having marched the distance of a hundred or more miles.

Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins and children arrived this week from San Francisco, to join Captain Crimmins, 16th Inf.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, May 22, 1915.

Complimenting Mrs. Turman, of Tampa, Fla., Capt. J. T. Watson gave a beautifully appointed dinner at the officers' club on Friday, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lykes, Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser and Lieut. Denham B. Crafton. Mrs. Charles W. Caffery, who has been ill in Sealy Hospital, has fully recovered. Mrs. Max R. Wainer and Mrs. J. M. Willis entertained the ladies' bridge club at the officers' club on Monday. Mrs. H. A. Smith is spending the summer in the North.

At the formal opening of the officers' club Lieuts. J. R. Jacobs, H. B. Cheadle, D. B. Crafton, Willard Tack and Percy Van Nostrand entertained at dinner for Misses Gertrude Girardeau, Ruth Culwell, Effie Gross and Battie Moody, of Galveston, and Miss West, of Cincinnati, Ohio. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Gideon H. Williams had as guests Capt. and Mesdames H. L. Cooper, L. D. Gasser, Lieuts. and Mesdames S. G. Talbot, T. H. Lowe, C. W. Elliott, Mrs. Walters H. Gill, of Houston, Capt. J. T. Watson, Capt. N. M. Green, Lieuts. C. C. Bankhead and H. A. Parker.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Caffery had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Turman, of Tampa, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lykes, Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter and Lieut. D. B. Crafton. Complimenting Miss Emily Dorsey and Lieut. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., whose marriage will take place in June, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Williams entertained at a dinner-dance on Tuesday for the bridal party. The decorations were bride's roses and place-cards were miniature brides and grooms.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe sailed on the transport Summer Sunday for New York; they will spend three months in Pennsylvania. Mrs. H. L. Cooper entertained the ladies' bridge club on Tuesday. Prize-winners were Mesdames Ovenshine, Wainer and Lowe. Mrs. Charles W. Caffery gave an informal bridge tea May 17, prizes going to Mrs. Turman and Mrs. S. G. Talbot.

Lieut. George E. Arnemann sailed May 16 for New York, to be away from the regiment for three months. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Elliott gave a dinner party for ten at the officers' club Tuesday.

The 28th Infantry ball team won an easy victory, 8 to 3, over the 19th at Fort Crockett, May 16.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 14, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Cabell had dinner May 1 for Major and Mrs. Marrow, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieutenant O'Donnell and Miss Cabell. Major and Mrs. Fleming entertained the same evening for Major and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. Wallach and Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Vets. and Mrs. Hill, of the 6th Artillery, spent the day in the post, guests of Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb spent Saturday in the post, returning to Naco the same day. Capt. and Mrs. Walton left the same day on a month's leave, to be spent in San Francisco.

Lieut. John E. Ardrey, military topographer, who is working on the progressive map of this section, arrived in the post May 2 and spent several days with Lieutenant Richmond. Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine returned from leave the same day. Lieutenant Blaine, who has been quite ill for more than a year, was operated upon at Hot Springs by Major Keller and has now fully regained his health.

Miss Betty Fleming, who has been visiting Mrs. Holcomb, at Naco, for several days, returned to the post May 5. Lieutenant O'Donnell left May 6 for Douglas, where he goes to be an aid to General Davis. Mr. Kuboda, who visited Capt. and Mrs. Boyd for several days, returned to Bisbee May 6.

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The same day a party of four ladies spent the day in Box Cañon. They were Mesdames Boyd, Wallach, Guiney and Babcock.

Lieutenant Dilworth left May 7 on a two months' leave, to be spent in the East. He takes the July transport for the Philippines for duty. Mrs. Rutherford entertained at cards May 7 in honor of Mrs. Grierson and her two daughters, who are soon leaving the post. High score prize was won by Mrs. Guiney. Mrs. Mueller won second prize, Mrs. Philips low score and Mrs. Smith cut prize. Major Evans motored up from Naco May 8, returning on Sunday.

Mrs. Guiney gave a picnic to Box Cañon May 10. Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Dockery going in the buckboard and Mesdames Boyd, Babcock, Wallach and the hostess going horseback. Mrs. Holcomb came up from Naco and gave a three-table bridge May 12 for Mrs. Folsom, of Naco. The prize-winners were Mesdames Boyd, Philips and Cabell. Lieutenant Howe and Richmond gave a tea May 12 to the entire garrison, Mrs. Holcomb and her guests joining later in the afternoon.

Captain Holcomb motored up from Naco on business May 13 and returned the same day. Mrs. Holcomb and her guest, Mrs. Folsom, returned to Naco the same day. Lieutenant Soléilac is visiting friends in the post. Captain Cornell, who has been assigned to Troop A since his relief as regimental quartermaster, left with Mrs. Cornell last week for Naco, both of them going overland on horseback.

The 10th Cavalry baseball team on Sunday played the team of Battery B, of the Artillery, who are here on a practice march, and won with a score of 3 to 4.

Battery B, 6th Artillery, gave an exhibition target practice May 3, which was well attended by troops in the post. Many ladies also rode out to see the big gun fire. The battery left early May 4 for Douglas.

The moving pictures were resumed Saturday night and a dance for the enlisted men was held afterward. The "movies" were greatly missed after the fire, as they are almost the only amusement in the post, and now there are such a number of workmen here for the new construction work being done and they have no place else to go.

OLONGAPO NAVAL STATION.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., April 14, 1915.

Admiral and Mrs. Cowles and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. David E. Theelen came up from Cavite on Saturday, April 10, and were guests of Captain Tappan until April 13. Captain Tappan on Saturday gave a dinner, followed by a reception and dance for Admiral and Mrs. Cowles. Other guests for the dinner were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Theelen, Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Fewell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry K. Cage and Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdery. On Sunday evening Captain Tappan had as additional guests for dinner Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Murfin, Paymr. and Mrs. Ballenger, Miss Reilly, Lieutenant Beck and Ensign Moore. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cage gave a dinner for Admiral and Mrs. Cowles on April 12.

The affairs of the Officers' Club will hereafter be run by a committee appointed by Captain Tappan and a series of informal hops will be given, the first of which was held April 6, when those present were Captain Tappan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cage, Paymr. and Mrs. Higgins, Paymr. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Denig, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdery, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Harrison, Constructor Fogarty, Lieutenant Beck and Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Fewell had dinner that evening on the Cincinnati for Capt. and Mrs. Theodore E. Backstrom, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Nutting, Lieut. John M. Poole, 3d, and Surg. Frederick E. Porter. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Saratoga gave a farewell dinner, followed by dancing, on April 8 for Mrs. John H. Dayton, wife of Captain Dayton, of the Saratoga, who will leave on the April transport for the States. Other guests besides Capt. and Mrs. Dayton were Mesdames Murfin, Ballenger, Miller, Norris and Miss Reilly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Nutting and small daughter, who will also be passengers on the April transport, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdery for several days before leaving Olongapo. Lieutenant Nutting has been relieved by Lieut. Clarence C. Riner, U.S.M.C., who arrived on the station April 7, accompanied by his wife and sister.

Admiral and Mrs. Cowles and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Theelen will go to Baguio on the 20th, to spend several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Denig and children have gone to Baguio to spend a month.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, Canal Zone, May 10, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell gave a pretty dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Settle, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and Lieut. and Mrs. Wells. Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth are preparing to move to Balboa, where Lieutenant Wadsworth will be on duty for several months with his company as guard at headquarters and patrol duty in the city of Panama. Mrs. A. M. Jones, who has been quite ill at the Ancon Hospital, is somewhat better. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones and small daughter are expecting to go to the States on the Buford, which will leave in a few days for New York. The officers' team of this regiment played an interesting game of baseball against the officers' team of the 29th Infantry at Culebra Wednesday. The score was a tie of five each at the end of the seventh inning, when the game was called on account of rain. The Misses Johnson entertained with an attractive tea at the home of their father, Lieutenant Colonel Johnson. Besides the ball players a number of young ladies were invited, among them being Misses Ruth Miller and Gertrude Norman, of this garrison.

One of the most exciting games of the season was played here between the team from Cristobal and that of our regiment. The final score was 7 to 5, in favor of the 10th.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan had dinner May 1 for Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill and Lieut. and Mrs. Cron. Mrs. Seymour, of Panama, and Mesdames Taylor and Baltzell were auction guests of Mrs. Settle Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, who had counted on returning to the States next month, have been much disappointed by recent information from the War Department that Captain Coleman's tour of foreign service would not be completed until 1916.

A board consisting of Captain Eskridge, Lieutenants Swartz and Pool, all of this regiment, has been appointed to locate the site of the different buildings for the new infantry post to be built on the east side of the canal, near the Sabanas. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Ambulance Company No. 8, which arrived on the Buford Wednesday. Lieutenant Lytle had charge of the details tearing down

several buildings at the former marine camp at Bas Obispo. The lumber and iron roofing obtained therefrom was brought here, and the old train shed formerly used by the Panama Railroad and Canal Commission during the construction of the canal had a new roof and other necessary repairs made. This is being used as shelter for the animals and vehicles of the ambulance company.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, with their two children, Tyler and Fritzie, came over from Balboa Friday and were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gowen.

Companies G and H, of this regiment, returned from lock guard duty at Gatun May 1, relieved by two companies of the 29th Infantry. The officers with Company G were Captain Connelly, Lieutenants Cron and Bellard, and with Company H were Captain Baltzell, Lieutenants Dunford and Pool.

Mrs. Baltzell and son, George, spent several days at Gatun the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Ford were dinner guests of Major Russell Tuesday. Lieutenant Murphy, who spent a several weeks' leave in Galveston, returned to this post Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Mann, passengers on the Buford, arriving Wednesday, are occupying the home of Capt. and Mrs. Ford until assigned to quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Ford left Thursday on the Santa Marta for New York, en route to San Francisco to spend a four months' leave. Capt. and Mrs. Clendenin, of Camp Gaillard, were callers at this post yesterday.

A benefit ball for the relief of the recent fire sufferers in Colon was held at the Casino in Panama City last night, under the auspices of the Century, Tivoli, Union and University Clubs. Besides this benefit performances have been arranged by the manager of several theaters in Colon and Panama. The gate receipts at the four ball games played yesterday by the teams of the Canal League will also be turned over to the Red Cross.

The Tivoli hop Saturday night was an unusually pretty affair, it being in the form of a May dance. A number of the ladies wore costumes representing various flowers, which made a very pretty picture as they danced about the gay May pole in the center of the dance floor. Previous to the hop dinners were given. The Misses Johnson, of Culebra, and Lieutenants Eisey and Davenport formed a party at one table, while Major and Mrs. Mitchell were hosts at another. Those who enjoyed their hospitality from this garrison were Major and Mrs. Settle and Lieutenant Clagett. Others from Camp Otis who attended the hop were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Ruth Miller, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Colonel Devore, Lieutenants Wilbur, Jacobs, Gruber and others.

The officers have formed the 10th Infantry Mess. Major Settle, Captain McArthur and Lieutenant Laureson are directors and Lieutenant Clagett secretary and treasurer. The club will be located in the building opposite the bachelor quarters and near the lodge hall, where the post hops are held, which makes it centrally and conveniently located.

29TH INFANTRY AT CAMP GAILLARD.

Camp Gaillard, C.Z., May 17, 1915.

The 5th Infantry at Empire tendered a handsome reception and dance to the 29th on May 7. Busses and wagons from Empire came over to Camp Gaillard and took the officers and ladies of the 29th over to the camp of the 5th. The royal reception, the delightful company of officers, and ladies from other posts, the spirit of hospitality and good-will, the fellowship, all united to make the evening one never to be forgotten by the 29th. To Col. and Mrs. Morton and to all who contributed to make the evening so delightful the 29th feels exceedingly grateful.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson and daughters recently gave a delightful party, to which all the officers and ladies of the camp were invited. The regimental orchestra played for dancing. The Misses Johnson had as additional guests Miss Miller, Miss Gerhardt and Miss Norman, from Camp Otis. A jolly swimming party went from Camp Gaillard to Gatun on Wednesday. It consisted of Mrs. Crawford, Miss Fletcher, the Misses Johnson, also Miss Miller, of Camp Otis, and Lieutenants McAlpine, Fuller, Polhemus and Bandholtz. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Moody entertained the party for luncheon. Many of the camp, both officers and men, and occasionally the ladies, are beginning to explore the trails over the surrounding hills. A few small hunting and fishing parties have also been out.

Many good games of baseball have been played on the camp diamond. Probably the best game was that between the officers of the 10th and 29th. The band furnished lively music for the game. It began to rain in the fourth inning and continued throughout the seventh, when it became necessary to stop playing. The score at this point was a tie—5 to 5. Later the officers of the 29th went to Empire and played a good game of ball with the officers of the 5th, the 5th winning by 3 to 2. A number of the 29th walked to Empire to see the game. Many good games have been played between company teams. Men are being tried out for the regimental team.

A card club was recently organized, with Mrs. Mallory as president. There are four tables. Tuesday morning Mrs. Atkins entertained the club.

Company C, under command of Capt. Charles H. Paine, and D, under Captain Hunter, left May 1 for guard duty at Gatun locks. Later orders make Gatun the permanent station for our 1st Battalion. Officers of the different battalions have been visiting various portions of the canal to become familiar with the fortifications.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller returned on the Buford after a month spent in Galveston and San Antonio. Lieut. Harry A. Musham, with a detachment of men from the 29th, has been sent to Corozal for temporary duty. Dr. Lull, who was sent to Colon at the time of the fire to assist the Medical Corps in its work for the fire refugees, has returned to Camp Gaillard for duty. A number of the officers of the Japanese ship Anyo Maru viewed Culebra Cut on Wednesday.

Mrs. Crawford and Miss Fletcher on Monday took the boys and girls of their respective Sunday school classes for a picnic at the beach at Panama. Chaplain Wood, under provisions of Army Regulations, has by regimental order been given charge of the recreations and amusements of the enlisted men of Camp Gaillard. He will be assisted by a committee of non-commissioned officers from each organization. The moving picture entertainments under the direction of the post exchange are being given six nights a week in the building used by the canal workers for the same purpose. The place is crowded nightly.

Acting Governor Harding spent some time at Camp Gaillard Tuesday morning. Captain Stephenson, of the good ship Buford, was a visitor and guest at the camp on Wednesday. Dr. Skillman, acting dental surgeon, reported Tuesday for duty. The 29th Infantry band gave a concert Wednesday evening at the club house, Cristobal.

The 29th Infantry pack train of sixty-six sturdy little Mexican mules with very large voices arrived on the Buford. The next day the fruit boat brought the camp twenty horses.

Sergt. John Finnegan, of Company H, has been appointed battalion sergeant major of the 2d Battalion, 29th, in place of Sergeant Major Rosenbaum, discharged. Color Sergeant Beauchamp has been transferred from headquarters of the 29th to the 5th Infantry band at Empire. Private Gregory Belcher, of Company B, has been appointed regimental color sergeant in place of Color Sergeant Beauchamp, transferred.

A daughter was born on the evening of May 10 to Sergt. and Mrs. Ben F. Harris. Friday evening Chaplain Wood delivered an illustrated talk on the life of Christ at the Union church, Cristobal. Members of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed there were in attendance.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 25. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Du Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. Sailed May 16 from Cadiz, Spain, for Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Clester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank R. Upham. Sailed May 24 from Savannah, Ga., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At sea for war game.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch L. Cone. At sea for war game.

Third Division.

Lient. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Dieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At sea for war game.

DRAFTON (destroyer). Lient. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman.

At sea for war game.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lient. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lient. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lient. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lient. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lient. Charles Belknap. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lient. Joseph F. Daniels.

At sea for war game.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lient. John H. Newton. At sea for war game.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lient. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

At sea for war game.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lient. Ralph A. Koch. At sea for war game.

Fifth Division.

Lient. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lient. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At sea for war game.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lient. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At sea for war game.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lient. Reed M. Fawell. At sea for war game.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lient. Frederick V. McNair. At sea for war game.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lient. Isaac F. Dortch. At sea for war game.

Sixth Division.

Lient. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship). Lient. Comdr. Leigh G. Palmer. At sea for war game.

BALCH (destroyer). Lient. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan.

At sea for war game.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lient. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At sea for war game.

PARKER (destroyer). Lient. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lient. Paul E. Damppman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lient. William Anrum, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lient. William Anrum.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lient. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lient. David H. Stuart. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Lient. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lient. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

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SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At sea for war game.
 D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At sea for war game.
 D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I.
 D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.
 E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At sea for war game.
 G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At Newport, R.I.
 G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At sea for war game.
 G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At sea for war game.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At sea for war game.
 K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Newport, R.I.
 K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At sea for war game.
 K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At sea for war game.
 K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At sea for war game.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohrige. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspr. Robert M. Kennedy. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Anapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
 ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Francisco, Cal.
 CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
 DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Pedro, Cal.
 MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Honolulu, H.T.
 NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.
 RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
 YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West Coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Pedro, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Walter E. Brown. At San Pedro, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Ensign James T. Alexander. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
 F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
 F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.
 F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Eds. At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
 H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
 H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
 H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.
 K-2 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.
 K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.
 K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Pedro, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 The Kentucky is in ordinary.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for vessels of squadron to Annapolis, Md.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Annapolis, Md.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Annapolis, Md.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. O. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Hankow, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cade. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Sehal M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Amoy, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Harton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John Q. Jennings. At Jolo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickering. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

R-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At Cavite, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABAREnda, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Fenner temporarily in command. Sailed May 23 from Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, for Cadiz, Spain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harry H. Christy. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At sea for war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alred W. Johnson. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Ralston H. Holmes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. Sailed May 22 from Bremerton, Wash., for Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station,

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SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock p.m., Eastern time, June 3, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock p.m., Eastern time, June 7, 1915, for furnishing Packing Waste, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at Depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock p.m., Eastern time, June 9, 1915, for furnishing canvas, cloth, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock p.m., Eastern time, June 14, 1915, for furnishing office furniture, filing devices, school desks, etc., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C., until 2 o'clock p.m., Eastern time, June 22, 1915, for furnishing iron, steel, brass, copper, sheet tin, wire, bolts and stovepipe, for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, or by Depot Quartermaster, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

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